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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

President's Power Is Broken

House Emphasizes His Defeat

Emergency Days Are Behind

People Back High Court's View

Lobbies Will Be Investigated

New Deal Faces a New Order

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT'S autocratic sway is definitely broken after two and one half years. The House administered a major defeat to this autocracy on Monday by rejecting the President's "death sentence" from the utility holding companies bill by 216 to 146. The Administration used full and perhaps questionable force to reverse defeat on Tuesday. But the House, instead of yielding to the whip as it has so often done, turned defeat into rout by adopting, 257 to 147, its own gentler utilities bill and by 323 to 81 sending the substitute to the Senate. The President may fight on for his "death sentence" in the ensuing conference, but the fracturing of his power is not reversible. The White House must accept, as the people and the Congress have done, what the Supreme Court said of the emergency in its NRA decision. Emergency was the basis on which the President reared and maintained his absolutism—And the Supreme Court has said that the emergency is now past.

¶ The President, in bitter attacks, has charged the huge holding companies in the gas and electricity field with many evil practices. Official investigations have disclosed conditions that seemed like substantiation of these charges of misconduct and astonished the trusting stockholders. But the President, whose long fight against holding companies helped put him in the White House, did not advocate correction. He demanded annihilation. The power companies fought back with a powerful lobby. The President excoriated this lobby. In the end, as Representative Brewster of Maine charges, Administration men rivaled the power lobby in their coercive efforts. The power lobby's side won, but not precisely the power lobby. Congressmen, backed by the home folks, recognized the great change—They would not let the President commit a sweeping destruction in emergency's once sufficient name.

¶ The President's customary astuteness failed him, else he himself must have recognized the great change and modified his headlong course. Within two weeks 800,000 earnest letters and telegrams of protest against the "death sentence" have poured in on House members. The newspapers have reflected a feeling deeper than any propaganda. Wisdom would have told the President that the Supreme Court's estimate of the emergency was now an accepted fact in the public mind. The protest wave sweeping the House members told them much. It not only made politicians bold enough to defy the President; it made them fearful of not doing so. Probably the President's great personal popularity misled him. He expected public sentiment and Congress to back his arbitrary demands in spite of what the Supreme Court had said—But the people and the politicians felt that the Supreme Court was right.

¶ As the House ends autocratic whipcracking from the White House under guise of emergency, it orders an official investigation into coercion by lobbies. Representative Brewster's floor charge that he was threatened with stoppage of work on the Passamaquoddy project in his Maine district if he opposed the Administration's will brings an inquiry into both that charge and the activities of the private lobbies. Congressmen see a hope through exposure of freeing themselves from pressure by organized interests of every kind. The people will welcome a complete expose of an increasing deterrent to unbiased legislation. If the stories of the methods of power, veterans and other lobbies are shown to be true, a reform must follow—Both President and Congressmen may find themselves operating from new bases.

¶ If the emergency is past, then approach to legislation and consideration of legislative bills must be in the normal way. Justice, patience, and a wholesome adherence to individual and collective rights as outlined in the Constitution must guide proposal and enactment. The people will be glad to relax from the excitement and suffer-it-to-be-so-now that have opened the way for many novel projections of the New Deal. They will not think less of the President for having to win support to his measures by logical persuasion. They believe that with the storm subsiding, the prescribed sails of reason and orderly procedure will suffice for the ship of state. They declare that the executive hand must now drop the emergency whip—But it is the President's unchanged privilege to win and hold their confidence and admiration.

Gold Found by Boys Takes Family Off Dole

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Md., July 3

TWO poor 16-year-old boys, one of whom lived with his mother on a $5-a-week relief check, today possessed $20,000—the proceeds from buried treasure.

For Mrs. Bessie Jones and her son, Theodore, it meant freedom from the relief rolls, a home of their own and clothes. For Henry Grob, it was just as good.

Last August Theodore and Henry, playing in a cellar, unearthed 3558 gold coins. Yesterday, the Court of Appeals declared them the rightful owners.

The coins were sold at auction for more than $20,000 and the proceeds impounded until the question of ownership, contested by owners of the property, was settled.

Code Government Placed in Hands Of Trade Board

Powers of NRA Confined to Drafting—Union Labor Affected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—President Roosevelt today conceded the abdication of NRA's residual code-making functions to the Federal Trade Commission.

As the result of protracted conferences between the two organizations since NRA was shorn of most of its power by the Supreme Court, it is now decided that the Trade Commission will in the future administer all agreements concerning fair trade practices.

The NRA will continue to supervise the drafting of wage and hour agreements, but once they have been drafted all administration and en-

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House Revolt Makes Dent In Roosevelt Era

Lobbying Activities of Both Sides on Power Bill Face Inquiry

Party Lines Crash

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—With the House already arranging an investigation of lobbying on the utility holding company bill, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today voted for a similar inquiry by a special Senatorial committee with an appropriation of $150,000.

The resolution now goes to the Senate Audit Committee, which must approve the appropriation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Two days of House revolt against the Roosevelt Administration and the abolition of "unnecessary" utility holding companies produced the following results:

1. The Administration apparently has a choice of accepting the moderately strong but possibly unconstitutional form of holding company regulation for the present session of Congress.

2. Congress will vent its resentment at the unprecedented double lobbying pressure under which it has squirmed for the past week by exhaustive investigations of the activities of both the private utility interests and the Administration itself.

Roosevelt Forces Routed

So far as the House was concerned it settled the "death sentence" question once and for all yesterday in a series of roll call votes which routed the Roosevelt forces, returned a conclusive "no" to the President's oft-repeated insistence on complete dissolution of the great utility holding companies, and left it to the Senate either to

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, July 3

Work Relief—President Reveals Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In response to nation-wide criticism of the lagging works-relief program, President Roosevelt today announced many details of activity, and Administrator Hopkins disclosed grants to Alabama, Georgia, and Indiana which he said would put nearly 100,000 persons to work in 10 days.

President Roosevelt approved an order dividing the program rigidly between Administrator Hopkins and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, but with the balance apparently leaning heavily toward Secretary Ickes's department. Every project expending over $25,000 in federal money for construction purposes will be handled by the Ickes-operated PWA, instead of Hopkins-conducted works' progress administration.

Thus PWA retains the lion's share of national building.

Berlin—Polish Minister Visits Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A minor conflict between Germany and Poland over the financial crisis at Danzig was unofficially expected to be ironed out, as Poland's Foreign Minister Beck arrived today for a long-promised visit to Reichsführer Hitler. Both countries seek to tie the Danzig gulden, recently devalued, to their currencies.

The entire complex field of eastern Europe and Danubian security pacts will be discussed. As it now stands, Germany is admittedly working toward reconciliation with France, and toward discussions of air, land and sea arms limitation and the various security agreements. Germany reminds the world that it is prepared to go forward toward agreement along these lines in consonance with the Anglo-French London communiqué of Feb. 3.

Presumably, comprehensive discussions with Poland will be aimed at the larger rapprochement with France, a Polish ally.

Issues behind visit: Page ·

Free Speech—Japan Cracks Whip on China

SHANGHAI—Japan appeared determined to limit free speech in China today, as the Japanese Ambassador demanded punishment and a governmental apology for an "insulting" privately published article concerning Japan's Emperor, according to the Associated Press.

The article in question was entitled "Gossip About Emperors," and appeared in the New Life Weekly. Japan used the fact that the National Government Party, the Kuomintang, is responsible for censorship, as a pretext for holding the Government responsible.

Japan's policy toward China: Page 7.

Leftists—Bid to Control French Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The effort of a growing alliance of Communists and Socialists to win over more of the powerful Radical Socialist Party comes to a head at a meeting of that party's executive committee tonight. Already this alliance of Leftists commands more than one third of the Chamber of Deputies. Should it capture much of the Radical Socialist Party, now the dominant unit in the Chamber, this "Popular Front" might conceivably throw control of the Chamber into extreme Leftist hands.

Edouard Herriot, former Premier and president of the Radical Socialist Party, today threatened to resign the party presidency if it bolts his more conservative leadership. He was faced by another former Premier, Edouard Daladier, who leads the more extreme wing of the party, and openly demands union with the Communists and Socialists. Socialized state control of finance, major utilities and large industry is the Popular Front program.

Vesuvius—Harmlessly Blows Off Steam

NAPLES, Italy—Mount Vesuvius blew off a piece of its cone from the crater in spectacular but harmless eruption early today, according to the Associated Press. The explosion occurred before daybreak, and the discharge of burning lava and sparks lit up the sky for miles. Copiou lava began to flow from the opening at the base of the cone, but remained within the crater.

At once, the Vesuvius Observatory issued a statement minimizing the danger. Since gases were escaping, it said, there was no likelihood of accumulating strong and perilous vapor pressure.

President—Conducts Press Filibuster

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt conducted today his first filibustering press conference. With a roomful of reporters on tip-toe for information on his side of the lobby charges in the holding company bill struggle, the Chief Executive read long lists of allocations of relief money in Georgia, such as two-room school houses and the like, while correspondents waited impatiently and uttered cries of "enough" which the President has asked them to make when they have learned all they desire on a given subject.

It was all fairly good-humored, and when finally a serious question

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Japan's National Policy Council Surveys Future

Wide World

Premier Okada Addressing the New Powerful "Super-Cabinet" Around the Tables Are Representatives of Chief Elements in the National Economy

Bennett to Deal With Relief Army As Revolutionists

Commons Aroused; Stevens Urges Compliance With Strikers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 3—The "On-to-Ottawa" march of 2000 British Columbia relief camp strikers is a revolutionary movement and should be sternly suppressed. This is the ground upon which Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, defend the Government's position in attempting to halt, by force, the western labor army's advance. Mr. Bennett voiced his position after a heated debate in the House of Commons yesterday following news of a battle between strikers and police at Regina.

Labor leaders severely criticized the Government for its handling of the situation. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and several others recommended full investigation of the trouble. They urged that Parliament should continue to sit until the tension was over.

Contrasting View

In sharp contrast with the attitude of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, was that of H. H. Stevens, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, who recommended full compliance with the demands of western Canada's relief camp strikers, offering a detailed program designed to meet many of their demands.

The program included completion of the trans-Canada highway; good roads between Alberta parks and the International Border; reforestation, and a compressive housing scheme.

Labor Aroused

"These men have just claims that have been ignored by the Government," Angus MacInnis, Labor member said, "whose duty it is not only to maintain law and order but to see that justice prevails and every reason for disorder removed." J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, referred to the Government's refusal to grant the just demands of the strikers' delegates when they were here recently, and its ordering them to camp at Lumsden under exactly the same conditions from which they had come.

The "On-to-Ottawa" marchers,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Japan in China, How Far?

Tokyo's Policy Toward Huge, Helpless Neighbor Divides Between Mild Conciliation of Foreign Ministry and Army's Aggression

Japan's Far Horizons
Second of Seven Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's policy toward its huge but helpless continental neighbor, China, has been a curious mixture of efforts to promote cooperation, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of ruthless coercion, carried out by the military authorities.

At the present moment coercion is well in the lead. Foreign Minister Koki Hirota was able to bring about an amicable settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railroad problem and to restrain the hotheads who dreamed of a second successful war with Russia, followed by the establishment of a Russo-Japanese frontier somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Baikal. The powerful Soviet army was a considerable aid to the moderate counsels of the Foreign Minister.

But it was one thing to refrain from attacking the Soviet Union, where strong resistance could be anticipated, and quite another thing to abstain from a coercive policy in North China, where no effective opposition could be offered. And during recent months there has been a remarkable duality in Japanese actions vis-à-vis China. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs would endeavor, with great pains and discretion, to erect a modest edifice of good will. The army would then promptly and unceremoniously knock it over.

Diplomacy Versus Army

Early in the year Foreign Minister Hirota made a complimentary reference to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese leader. Army spokesmen hastened to declare that there was no reason whatever to believe in General Chiang's sincerity. On May 17 Mr. Hirota made the friendly gesture of raising the Japanese Legation in China to the status of an embassy. Several high army officers called on the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mamoru Shigemitsu, and told him that the status of the legation had been changed without previous consultation with the army.

And the exchange of congratulatory speeches between Japanese and Chinese statesmen had barely ceased when the army embarked on a policy of vigouous coercion in North China which has already brought about a significant modification of the situation in that part of China, and the end of which is not in sight.

Using as an excuse alleged connivance of the Chinese authorities in anti-Japanese bandit activities in the demilitarized zone, and the assassination of two Chinese editors who were agents of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin, the Japanese military representatives in Tientsin and Peiping addresed one hectoring message after another to the Chinese officials.

Chinese Withdraw

Conscious of inability to resist, the Chinese yielded on every point, withdrawing the army of Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung south of the Yellow River, removing officials who were objectionable to the Japanese and disbanding the Kuomintang (the ruling party in China) in the North China area.

It is still not clear what régime will emerge in North China; but it is safe to predict that no régime can endure there except on a basis of complete subservience to the Japa-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Labor Standards Show Swift Rise In Connecticut

Commissioner Took Case to Public and Then to the Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3—Connecticut, in the last two years, has established a greater number of advanced labor laws than were enacted during the 35-year-period preceding, Joseph V. Tone, labor commissioner, declared today, in appraising the "Nutmeg" state's standards.

As the result of this two-year drive, Connecticut has risen from a mediocre position in regards to labor legislation to a point where it stands in comparison with the best, the youthful and vigorous commissioner averred. Included in the most progressive legislation placed on the statute books in the last two years are:

1. A child labor law. This act prohibits employment of minors under 16 in any manufacturing, mechanical, mercantile, theatrical industry, in restaurants, bowling alleys, barber shops or shoe shining establishments. This measure goes beyond the interstate child labor

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Strike Started on Sales Tax By Consumers in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 3—Statewide opposition to the New Jersey sales tax, sponsored by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, was indicated in reports received in official quarters here today, following refusal of persons to pay the tax when levied on restaurant bills and the drafting of court actions to declare the levy unconstitutional.

State Senator William H. Smathers (D) of Atlantic County, and Walter Hanstein, a lawyer, were among those who refused to pay the tax on meals served in restaurants, both holding that it was an unwarranted duplication of taxation. Mr. Hanstein held that food as dispensed in a restaurant or hotel constituted a "service" and was not a "sale." Following their refusal to pay the levy, Robert Hellig, restaurant proprietor in Atlantic City, asked the state attorney general, David T. Willentz, for a ruling on this question.

Sydney Gutkin, attorney for John W. Schlegel, a Trenton butcher, obtained a court order yesterday directing J. H. Thayer Martin, state tax commissioner, and other state officials to show cause on Tuesday in Trenton why they should not be restrained from collecting the tax. In the action it was charged that the sales tax law was in violation of both the federal and state constitutions.

An association to work for repeal of the tax law was formed at a meeting of 100 merchants from various parts of the State in Jersey City yesterday.

States' Sales Taxes Put Another Heavy Crimp In Consumer's Dollar

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—The sales tax, lusty infant of the revenue makers, has cut new teeth to bite into the consumers' dollar.

Six states—Illinois, Arkansas, New Jersey, California, North Carolina, and South Dakota—began collecting new or higher levies. In two others laws which had expired took on a new lease of life.

All had hopes of raising millions of dollars, $78,000,000 in Illinois alone where the rate was hiked from 2 per cent to 3 per cent of the sale price on retail trade.

Aluminum Tokens

Along with the three cent rate in Illinois, designed principally to meet federal authorities' demands that the State share the cost of aiding its unemployed, came prospect that the frequently mentioned but never seen monetary unit, the mill, would take corporeal status. The State planned to issue aluminum tokens of 1.5 mills to facilitate collection of the tax.

The arrival of a 2 per cent levy in Arkansas found a group of merchants in rebellion against it. They refused to mark the tax in their sales prices and pledged they would neither collect it from their customers nor pay it to the State from their own pockets.

In California, a new rate of 3 per cent replaced the former 2½ per cent levy along with new liquor levies and increased inheritance taxes.

Levied for Three Years

New Jersey imposed a new 2 per cent tax to last three years; North Carolina's new levy bore a 3 per cent rate and exempted only fresh liquid milk; South Dakota inaugurated a 2 per cent tax on sale of tangible personal property along with a similar rate on the communication business of utilities.

New Mexico and West Virginia began collections under laws which continued levies which expired.

The American Legislators Association here said that some form of sales, gross income or high license tax, which in effect constituted a sales levy, were now in use in 29 of

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America Takes to Road Again

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—America has gone nomad again.

By wheel, wing and water, its people are in the midst of a summer migration that hasn't been approached since the halcyon days before 1929.

The transportation business, in the words of one steamship company executive, finally has turned the corner.

Steamships are packed; railroads are running dozens of extra sections; air lines are hard pressed for equipment to accommodate bookings.

When the liner Normandie sailed the other day loaded to capacity, her wake marked a path for dozens of other ships also booked to the limit. Last week end, for instance, saw 14,000 persons leave New York on ocean-going ships.

Railroad passenger traffic is looking up. The New York Central, for instance, is enjoying a 15 per cent increase over last year.

The travel boom has extended to the air, too. The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce says air travel on all American transport lines for the first three months of this year was 49 per cent better than for the corresponding period last year. One representative line, American Airlines, reports it carried 59,633 passengers during the first five months this year, compared to 33,274 in the same period last year.

Bus companies are getting their share of the new travel business. While recent figures are not available, one company said business last week end was 100 per cent greater than that of the week before.

As for automobile tourists, the great output of new cars this year indicates a big season on the nation's highways.

Independence Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on July 4, a legal holiday.

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Moose to Aid In Making 4th Colorful Day

Great Parade of 10,000 Persons Will be the Big Event of the Program

Boston Today—*also sees* busy preparations for Fourth of July holiday—New plans for City Hall sent to federal officials for approval—July 13 set for gas rate hearing—Alcoholic Beverage Commission issue strict rule about selling to minors—State House smile at quip about Massachusetts royal family.

***Moose*—They're Ready for the Big Parade**

With their last business session of the 47th annual convention concluded today, 35,000 happy participants in the Loyal Order of Moose meeting prepared for tomorrow's participation in Boston's Fourth of July celebration. Boston had extended its best New England welcome to delegates from every state in the Union and many foreign countries, and the Moose, in turn, were determined to make Colonial Boston's chief holiday a memorable one.

Tomorrow afternoon they will unreel the largest parade seen in Boston since the American Legion met here in 1930. Cowboys from the plains, fishermen from Gloucester, miners from California, and colorful marchers from other sections will contribute to the procession, as will spectacular floats depicting various parts of the nation. Brightly costumed drill teams, blaring bands and cheering onlookers will contribute to the pageantry.

Tonight members of the Moose will attend the Princess Charming ball in Irvington Street Armory.

Despite its vastness, Boston today was impressed with the orderliness of the Moose convention, and hoped they would return soon.

[*Account of the Moose growth and progress in its membership and humanitarian enterprise is given on page 5.*]

***Fourth*—Boston Is Ready to 'Step on It'**

When Boston, steeped in rich traditions of American independence, celebrates the Fourth of July it is a salient event. This year the observance of the Common's Tercentenary combined with presence in the city of 35,000 members of the Loyal Order of Moose makes it especially so.

Fair weather, threatened only by light showers, was predicted by the weather bureau for the holiday, which starts tonight with bonfires and fireworks in many parts of the city and its environs.

While many will take advantage of the opportunity to drive to surrounding historical attractions and to beaches, those remaining in the city will have opportunity to view colorful pageantry as well as more serious attempts to depict and commemorate the principles underlying the nation's 152-year-old stand for liberty.

Chief item in the more spectacular events scheduled for tomorrow will be the Moose parade. It will proceed down Commonwealth Avenue from Massachusetts at 2:30 in the afternoon. Included among the 10,000 marchers will be numerous brilliantly costumed drilled teams, martial bands and glittering floats. It is expected to be the most interesting parade seen in Boston in several years.

[*Schedule of outstanding attractions in tomorrow's July 4th celebration is given on page 3.*]

***City Hall*—Plan Shown To Reporters by Mayor**

To the Federal Project Board today went plans for a new 13-story City Hall for Boston. The building, of modern design, would occupy the site of the present City Hall and would connect with the annex. It would supply 148,000 square feet of floor space (present building and annex has 91,776), and be built of limestone. It was designed by the architectural firm of Maginnis & Walsh, and would cost $1,800,000.

Mayor Mansfield proudly exhibited the plans to reporters today, and said it might be financed on the new federal policy by which the city pays 45 per cent and the Government 55. It would be a wise investment for the city, the Mayor believes, because the city now pays $65,000 yearly in rents for outside office space. The money now used for rents would retire bonds sold to raise the city's share.

In the new building a large first floor foyer and mezzanine is included. The Mayor's office is located on the second floor, the Council on the second. The Mayor hopes for an early reply from federal officials on his request for the new structure.

[*Architect's drawing of Boston's proposed new City Hall is shown on page 3.*]

***Gas Rates*—Hearing For Citizens on July 17**

Massachusetts' Public Utilities Commission today set Wednesday, July 17, as the hearing date for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Keene Bans Noise For Quiet Fourth

KEENE, N. H., July 3 (AP)—The city fathers of Keene boast of their community as a sanctuary from Fourth of July firecrackers, torpedoes and zooming rockets.

There will be no noisy celebration of the holiday in Keene, for a city ordinance prohibits the firing of explosives of any kind and also bans their sale.

The ordinance, providing a $20 fine and "cost of prosecution," also assures residents of a good night's sleep by decreeing "between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. no person shall blow any horn or instrument, ring bells, or in any way disturb the peace."

In fact, no noisy celebration of any kind is permitted in Keene except by "permission of the mayor and aldermen in writing." Bonfires, improper use of friction matches, and "knowingly raising or repeating any false cry of fire" are tabooed.

Boston Day...Loyal, Fourth, Navy, ABC...

(Continued from Page 1)

private citizens to voice protest against Boston's Consolidated Gas Company proposed rise in gas rates. Since the company's announcement of the intended rise, hundreds of protesting letters have flooded desks of public utility officials.

In the State House, Governor Curley, John J. Murray and Elliott Earl, both of the Governor's Advisory Committee, went into action. They decided to call officials of holding companies to assist in the investigation of the gas company's gas price rise. This is the first time that Massachusetts has had the authority to cross-examine holding company officials with any utility problem.

ABC—Puts New Liquor Law on Its Books

On Massachusetts' Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission's book today another law went into effect. It is designed to curtail juvenile drinking and specifies: Any minor (under 21 years of age) making a false statement as to his age in an attempt to buy alcoholic beverages will be fined not less than $10, nor more than $100.

Under the same law a fine of equal amount will be assessed against adults who induce a minor to make such false statements of his age in order to purchase alcoholic liquors. This was seen as a means of stopping parents from sending children to make liquor purchases.

The commission made clear that this new law does not remove any responsibility from those licensed to sell alcoholic liquors. They must continue to refuse to sell any liquors to those they think are under the age limit.

Rettich Case—Fisher Disputes Some Testimony

Joseph Fisher (self-confessed accessory to the alleged $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery) today took the stand in Boston's Federal Court, said Hornstein's testimony was not all true. He also said Hornstein had never mentioned Rettich's name to him.

Under cross-examination by U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, Carl Rettich admitted being in the liquor business for seven years (including time before and after prohibition). He also admitted the employment of 20 to 30 men in carrying on the bootlegging business. Rettich told of possessing five or six pistols, machine guns. These, he said, he used to protect his business from "highway jackers."

Previous to Mr. Ford's cross-examination, William R. Scharton took Rettich in direct examination. Rettich said that he had neither planned nor conspired with Joseph Fisher, John McGlone or Andino Merola (slain gang member) to participate in the robbery. He said he didn't know anything about the hold-up until he had read it in the papers.

Navy Yard—It's Looking For Big Business This Fall

Boston's Navy Yard buzzed with excited interest today. Reason: the Federal Government is considering building at least two of its recently authorized destroyers here.

News from Washington today said that the Massachusetts Congressional delegation had advised the Navy Department that it expected a share of the navy's building program to benefit Boston. In addition to the two destroyers, the building of a new navy ferryboat is sought.

Action of the delegation, Associated Press reports said, was inspired by presence in Washington of representatives of Navy Yard workers whose employment has been falling off in recent years. Allocation of the navy jobs is expected Aug. 7.

Cog Railway—Will 'Old Peppersass' Turn Green?

When railroad officials last winter "modernized" the cog railway that runs up to the summit of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, highest peak in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, they paradoxically fell back upon an old railroad practice—locomotives with names and colors.

The six mountain-climbing locomotives of the cog road now puff up and down the mountain under the resplendent titles of "Mt. Washington," "Half Way," "Waumbeck," "Great Gulf," "Sky Line" and "Summit." In general the titles refer to stopping points along the road.

The prosaic black of the locomotives has been replaced by a new color scheme consisting of two shades of green with trimmings of vivid yellow and gray. Thus they are now a delight to the oldtime railroader who used to vie with his competitors in naming rolling stock and gaudily coloring it.

Textile Hours—Time For Women Extended

The House of Representatives today passed on final reading the law permitting women to work in textile mills after 6 o'clock at night. The measure, an extension of the law adopted when the NRA was passed, allows them to work until 10. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Billboards—New Bill Opposed at Hearing

Even sombre room 245, State House, has its moments of levity. Today serious discussion was being carried on by House Ways and Means Committee regarding regulation of outdoor signboards. Previously a Joint Committee on Mercantile Affairs reported favorably.

The new bill permits erection of billboards on open highways where there are two or more business establishments. Antibillboard interests voiced objections, said bill would allow erection of signs anywhere on the highway where those highway twins, "a hotdog stand and a gas station," happened to be located.

They intimated that the bill was favorable to billboard concerns and resulted because Governor Curley's new son-in-law is prominent in the outdoor advertising business.

Today as serious discussion of the measure absorbed the Ways and Means Commisison, Representative Christian A. Herter (on the committee) interrupted Judge Robert Wolcott, Cambridge objector, to ask: "Wouldn't it be proper to change the title of this bill an 'An Act Making a Grant to the Royal Family of Massachusetts'?"

"Yes," replied the judge, as the hearing room filled with laughter.

But tactics became somewhat more barbed when later in the hearing Henry Atkinson of Brookline, chairman of the Massachusetts Civic League, charged that the Curley for Governor campaign committee still owes the Donnelly concern $10,000 for unpaid campaign advertising.

Virginia Reels—They're Done on Wellesley Campus

On the greensward of Wellesley College campus, where stately oaks look down upon New England traditions, 150 students in conference on world affairs tossed aside international problems last night and spontaneously joined in a series of old-time square dances and Virginia reels.

From the porch of Stone Hall, E. Vernon Scott provided the music on a grand piano, moved from inside the hall for the occasion. E. H. Foster, Meadiville, Penna., member of the Peace Action Committee from Washington beat his palms, tapping his foot in time to the music, and chanted "take your partners, square off and back to back."

Long after midnight the dance continued. Couples swirled and dipped under gleaming automobile lights, moved up for the purpose.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores:
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school...	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Vocal soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Speaker; news....	String quintet....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Healy Stamp Club....	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	Dramatic sketch...	"Poetic Strings";
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Feature; soloist....	concert orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC dance music.	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber."	Talk, Gov. Curley.	Starita's Orchestra
7:30	"Tum and Strum".....	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Savitt's Orchestra.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Uncle Ezra".....	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch...
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature...	Hawaiian music...
8:15	tra; vocal soloists...	ily," dramatic sk.	Edwin C. Hill....	Organ recital.....
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra...	soloists; sketch..	ties; soloist; or..	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round ..	"Romance"; read-
9:15	Range"; John Charles	night: Jimmie	'Musical Moments'	ings; orchestra..
9:30	Thomas; orchestra..	Harkins; male	"Presenting Mark	Starita's Orchestra
9:45	Education talk.....	quartet; orch....	Warnow"; variety	News Service.....
10:00	Fourth of July relay	Guy Lombardo's	Burns and Allen;	Dan Murphy and
10:15	from Tokyo.....	Orch.; R. Cortez.	comedy sketch...	his orchestra.....
10:30	NBC Symphony Orch-	Ray Noble and	Studio speaker....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	estra concert.....	his orchestra.....	Spotlight Revue....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.....	Sports; music.....	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Gene Fogarty and his	Keller Orchestra..	Gil Phelan and	"Moon Glow".....
11:45	orchestra ...and his	The Hoofinghams.	his orchestra.....	Fiorito's Orch....

Thursday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Weather; musicale...	NBC soloist.....	Voice of Experience	Noonday Musicale.
12:15	Studio program.....	Liberty Bell.....	"The Gumps".....	organ recital.....
12:30	Noon Journal.....	U. S. Flag Asso-	"Mary Marlin".....	Farming talk.....
12:45	Holiday speaker.....	ciation program..	Dramatic sketch..	"Sweet and Hot"..
1:00	Maxon's Orchestra...	Education speaker.	News; soloist.....	String ensemble,
1:15	NBC dramatic sketch.	Battle's Ensemble.	Gossip Club.....	special network..
1:30	National Farm and	"Air Breaks"; pop.	First game, Bos-	Holiday program
1:45	Home Hour; Post	variety show.....	ton Braves - New	from Rock Island
2:00	Office speaker; nar-	Gypsy orchestra...	York Giants,	Mixed quartet....
2:15	rator; orchestra.....	Speaker; music....	baseball game,	'Rhythm Aces"....
2:30	NBC Music Guild:	Al Pearce and his	Braves Field,	Piano recital.....
2:45	NBC String Quartet	Gang	Fred Hoey.....	News Service.....
3:00	recital; little known	Home Sweet Home	First game, Braves,	Sport matinee.....
3:15	known composers...	"Vic and Sade"...	Giants, Fred Hoey	Sport matinee.....
3:30	"Books and Authors"	"Ma Perkins".....	Second game, Bos-	Sport matinee.....
3:45	Scottish games.....	Dreams Come True	ton Braves - New	Sport matinee.....
4:00	"Betty and Bob".....	Holiday relay from	York Giants,	Sport matinee.....
4:15	"Easy Aces" sketch...	Paris	from Braves Field,	Sport matinee.....
4:30	Garden of Melody:	NBC soloist.....	Fred Hoey.....	Sport matinee.....
4:45	concert orchestra...	Juvenile sketch....	Second game, Bos-	Sport matinee.....
5:00	Teddy Hill and his	NBC speaker.....	ton Braves-Giants	Hits and Encores:
5:15	dance orchestra.....	A. A. U. meet,	"This and That".	shopping talks &
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	Univ. of Nebraska	"Jack Armstrong".	recordings .....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Vocalist; news.....	Male quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"The Story Man".....	Features; news....	Studio features...	Cowboy music.....
6:30	News; features.....	"Lum and Abner"...	Minute Men talk..	Russian orchestra.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	A. A. U. meet,	Feature; soloist...	A. A. U. meet....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Univ. of Nebraska	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	Merry-Go-Round ..	Frank Dailey and
7:30	Floyd Gibbons.....	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ.....	his orchestra.....
7:45	"Three Scamps".....	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Brissette's Orch...
8:00	"Pastorale"; Joseph	Vallee Varieties:	Crusaders talk...	Kate Smith and
8:15	Littau's Orchestra..	Helen Hayes;	Gounod's opera,	her Swanee Mu-
8:30	Talk, H. W. Van Loon	Olsen & Johnson;	"Faust," from	sic; soloists; trio;
8:45	Cyril Pitts, tenor....	comedy; soloists..	Lewisohn Sta-	orchestra .....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	dium; soloists;	Nation's Capital
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	chorus; New	holiday program.
9:30	Canada's Salute to	soloists; drama;	York Philharmon-	Rich's Orchestra..
9:45	Independence Day...	Voorhees Orch....	ic-Symphony Or-	News Service.....
10:00	"America's Town	Paul Whiteman's	chestra, Dr. Alex-	The Rollickers:
10:15	Meeting"; "The	Orchestra; Lou	ander Smallens,	soloists; orchestra
10:30	American System";	Holtz; soloists;	conductor	Reid's Brigadiers;
10:45	dramatic program..	male quartet.....	Gounod's "Faust".	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; news....	News Service.....	Dick McGinley &
11:15	Stern Orchestra.....	Sports; organist...	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	Talk, Sen. Jesse	Dan Murphy and	Al Starita and his
11:45	his orchestra.....	Metcalf, Rhode I.	his orchestra.....	orchestra .....

Friday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, Ninth annual session, Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia; speakers.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; speaker; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Thaviu's Band concert, from Grant Park, Chicago.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights"; Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Nearby Summer Theaters

WEST FALMOUTH—"Her Master's Voice," by Claire Kummer. With Burgess Meredith. Beach Theater, 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"The High Road," by Frederick Lonsdale. With Ann Morris and Richard Whiting. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

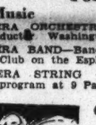
DENNIS—"It's a Wise Child." Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Final concert of Jubilee season, 8:30.

Polonaise in A major.....Chopin-Glazounov
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
Serenade .....Toselli
Irish Rhapsody.....Herbert
Finlandia, Symphonic Poem...Sibelius
Meditation from "Thais".....Massenet
Violin solo: Julius Theodorowics
Marche Slave .....Tchaikovsky
"Anything Goes," Selection....Porter
"Country Gardens".....Grainger
"Pomp and Circumstance," March Elgar

Movies



KEITH'S — "Becky Sharp," with Miriam Hopkins. All technicolor version of "Vanity Fair." 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14. Preview of Rider Haggard's "She," at 10.

EXETER—"Go Into Your Dance." 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "It's a Small World." Tomorrow: "Mark of the Vampire," and "Behind the Green Lights."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Loves of a Dictator," British film dealing with Danish history. Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount, 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. "Black Sheep." Tomorrow: "Ginger," and "The Daring Young Man."

ORPHEUM—"Murder in the Fleet." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Vaudeville.

STATE—Paul Robeson in "Sanders of the River," Edgar Wallace's story of the Congo. 1:06, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Unknown Woman." Tomorrow: "Escapade," and "Calm Yourself."

METROPOLITAN—"Stranded," with Kay Francis as a Travelers Aid worker in love with an arrogant bridge builder, George Brent. 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Dancing Honeymoon" revue. Contest winners orchestra directed by Sevitzky.

MODERN—"The Hoosier School Master." 9:09, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. "In Caliente."

BOSTON—"The Raven," with Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff. 11:40 a. m., 2:21, 5:02, 7:43, 10:24. "The Headline Woman," newspaper story. Tomorrow: "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and "The Arizonian."

UPTOWN — "People Will Talk," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. "Let 'Em Have It."

TREMONT—May Robson in "Mills of the Gods," and "Lottery Lover." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UNIVERSITY—"A Bedtime Story," with Maurice Chevalier. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "The Life of Vergie Winters." Tomorrow: "Break of Hearts," and "The Last Wilderness."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling." Third week of English musical film with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth. 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." "Stroll Through Holland." "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. "The Spectacle Maker."

COOLIDGE CORNER — Edward Everett Horton in "$10 Raise." 2, 5, 8. "Let 'Em Have It."

STRAND—"Bill of Divorcement." 1:24, 4:11, 6:54, 9:45. "Finishing School."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Colorful Guatemala"; "Songs of the Birds," cartoon; "Flying Feet," sport reel; Harry Langdon comedy; other shorts and news reels 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA BAND—World War Memorial Park, East Boston. 8.

ERA BAND—Oak Square, Brighton. 8.

Other Events

PATRIOTIC TABLEAUX—Talk on "Patriotism," by John Crooks. Music by ERA Trio. Grounds of Denison House, 93 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Albert Holmes, conductor. Washington Park, Roxbury, 4.

ERA BAND—Bandstand near Union Boat Club on the Esplanade. 1 to 5.

ERA STRING QUARTET—Featured in program at 9 Park Street at 3:30.

Other Events

CITY JULY 4 OBSERVANCE — Flag raising by Mayor at City Hall, 9 a. m. Flag raising ceremonies on Common, 9:25 a. m. Reading of Declaration of Independence at Old State House, 10 a. m. 132nd Annual Oration Exercises at Faneuil Hall, 10:45 a. m. Indoor patriotic program at 9 Park Street, 3:30. Sunset flag lowering ceremonies on the Common, 7:30. Community demonstration with fireworks, at Frog Pond on the Common, 8 to 10.

MOOSE PARADE—Starts at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues at 12:30 and ends on Common.

WATER CARNIVAL—Sponsored by New England Canoe Racing Association. Charles River Basin. ERA Band, Walton S. Ives, conductor, plays at bandstand adjoining Union Boat Club at foot of Mt. Vernon Street. Exhibitions of aquaplaning, canoe races, costume displays, safety demonstration, canoe tilting, hand paddling, and battle royal. Begins at 1.

Friday

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA — Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Miss Maginnis: Print Galleries, 11 a. m.

Practical Campaign for Peace Outlined at Wellesley Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 3—A seven-step political program, guaranteed to bring peace and better national government to the United States, was advocated here today by one of the nation's most vigorous peace leaders. But the guarantee was only good, he told the New England Institute of International Relations, if every American citizen participated in the program.

In presenting his program, Paul Harris Jr., of Washington, D. C., director of Peace Action, a national organization, told his institute audience that such a program was not to convert the military minded. "It is to give the people already interested, and who want to take action, a real chance to get peace by practical politics."

Mr. Harris based his plan on the premise that the unpredictability of the United States foreign policy was the cause of world conflict, and should be clarified. "Thus," he asserted, "real statesmen should be put into the seat of power."

Like Hercules in the Stables

He prefaced his statement with the declaration that his aims were nonpartisan; that the program was not "an idle pacifist's dream"; that it was being undertaken effectively already in 33 states—mostly eastern and Midwest—and that if followed closely would be "a sure-fire method of cleaning professional politicians out of Congress in 1936."

Here is the plan:

1. Get a state map—the gas station variety—then find out from the postmaster or county clerk what the state's congressional districts are. The individual should then pick his own district and let the rest go. On this map he should find all townships, cities, wards and precincts.

2. Make a list of all peace organizations, or groups interested in peace in his own ward or precinct. Chart all peace projects undertaken in that locality and find out why so many have failed.

3. Make a card file—name, address and telephone number of everybody in that locality interested in peace. Mr. Harris recommended determining this by getting hold of a list of registered voters in that precinct and calling by telephone.

Tabulate Press Opinion

4. Make a scrapbook of all news clippings from local papers on attitudes in this district on peace.

5. Prepare a list of all political party leaders in that district. These should include township and ward leaders. "Find out all you can about these men and women, where they bank, what condition their businesses are in, who they are, what their church and social connections are. Then file it away. You may need it sometime."

6. With that background material at hand, if there is not a peace action committee in the locality, start one. Three people are considered enough for one committee.

7. After the committee is organized the next and most important step is to hold political peace meetings—not mass meetings—of persons actually interested in peace.

"Don't try to convert anyone. Get the 100 per centers," he said. This would enable the voters in a certain ward to exert pressure on their congressmen and local officials.

"It is not a furtherance of the recent policy of 'government by telegram,' but merely a step, before the vote, to let the public officials know they are expected to consider peace high in their platform," he declared. He then pointed out that while 90 per cent of the American population wanted peace, 532 alone had the power to put the country into conflict. He referred to the President, the Senate (96) and the House of Representatives (435).

Another speaker on today's program was Dr. Hajo Holborn of Germany, a visiting professor of history at Yale University. He continued his previous attack on the Hitler regime and warned against any alliances made today on "pre-war patterns." He predicted that Germany would soon be compelled to make contributions to the peace of Europe.

Urges Religion Against War

Speaking at last night's public meeting, Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury, of Harvard divinity school, stressed the part he felt religion should play in world peace.

While economic and political unrest shake the very foundations of the world today, religion—all kinds—"attempts but in a large measure fails to smooth out the rough spots and bring peace," he told his audience.

He advocated the mobilization of religion "across all boundaries of sect, faith, race and nation" in a united policy against war.

Dr. Cadbury declared he was disappointed in the relatively small part the world's religions had played in maintaining peace.

"Religion," he charged, "often gives sentimental lip service to ideals of brotherhood and justice without supporting their concrete and practical application."

Latin-American Discussion

His plea was not for more religion but for better religion. "Harness religion to the incurable social idealism innate in man and inherent in all the great religious traditions. Move it from the debit to the credit side of all crusades for social change."

Tonight South and Latin American enthusiasts will be treated to a first-hand discussion of conditions there by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, who returned only a week ago from service on the League Commission to place German Refugees. Time, 8:15. Place, Wellesley's Alumnae Hall.

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The winning plans in the Architects Contest have been selected and will be on display on the Ninth Floor—Annex through Wednesday, July 10
Construction on the seven homes will start soon. Bids are invited from builders in Metropolitan Boston.
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Uncles and aunts, grandparents, even family friends, who live too far away to share such joys in person, still want to hear about them.
Pick up your telephone and tell them. In the telling, we'll wager that you'll find your own pleasure doubled.
In such cases, a telephone call may be valueless from the dollars-and-cents angle, yet priceless for the lift it gives the spirit.

Night Rates Now Begin at 7 P. M.

To enable greater social use of the telephone is one reason for advancing the night rate period for toll calls to 7 o'clock (it formerly began at 8:30).
Night Rates apply only to station-to-station calls—that is, calls by number, or for "anyone". If you do not know the number, call "Information."

To show the low cost of toll calls, during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call after 7 P. M.

from BOSTON to:

PROVIDENCE, R.I.	$.25	BRIDGEPORT, CONN.	$.45
KEENE, N. H.	.30	AUGUSTA, ME.	.50
BRATTLEBORO, VT.	.35	NEW YORK CITY	.60
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	.40	PITTSBURGH, PA.	1.10

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

about the President's defeat on the holding company bill was worked in edgewise, he replied in Southey's words:

"'But what good came of it at last?'
Quoth little Peterkin.
"'Why that I cannot tell,' said he:
"'But 't was a famous victory.'"

Asked if "you are going to stop work on the 'Quoddy' project because Representative Brwster voted against the 'death sentence' clause," he replied that it was a beautiful July morning.

Cuba—Deportation Faces 'Investigators'

HAVANA—An unofficial investigating committee of Americans, representing 16 liberal organizations, was expected to be deported from Cuba tonight after 24 hours under constant arrest, reports the Associated Press. They were apparently considered to be agitators rather than investigators by the Cuban Government.

Led by Clifford Odets, playwright and author of "Waiting for Lefty," the committee proposed to examine political and economic oppression in Cuba and to make a report in American liberal publications. "Press reports," said Odets, "reveal the continuous selfish intervention in Cuban affairs of American predatory interests, both open and covert; also the complete destruction of civil liberties." The committee planned to check these reports at first hand.

Moscow—Charges Japanese Plot in East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—As Moscow waited today for Japan's reply to its protest against Manchoukuan border violations, a plot to aggravate the border tension was charged by official spokesmen and newspapers. A Japanese clique was held responsible, and was accused of deliberately fomenting trouble. Meanwhile, observers watched to see if the lapsed discussions over demilitarizing the Siberian-Manchoukuan border would be resumed as a result of the affair.

Hapsburgs—Austria Restores Property

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria has restored to the Hapsburgs most of the real estate and other property confiscated from that former ruling family at the end of the war. This disclosure today was accompanied by a semiofficial hint that Austria may have to return to the monarchical form of government, if the League of Nations powers do not stabilize Austrian economic conditions.

Thus Austria demands solution of the now famous League dilemma, by which Austria has been prevented from economic union with Germany but given no compensation for its straight-jacketed economic system. Austria's economic roots in Central Europe and outlets in Germany and Italy have been lopped off since the peace treaties.

Certain large palaces and museums will be retained by the state. The old law of Hapsburg banishment is still in force.

Lloyd George—British New Dealers Mobilize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British New Deal will face the same opposition from "powerful interests" as the Roosevelt New Deal, said its sponsor, Mr. David Lloyd George, to the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction yesterday. He repeated that he would work for his program of public works and government control of finance together with any party that would help, and said he was back in the political arena to see his New Deal through.

As for the peace issue: "I have been told that Germany offered to abolish submarines altogether," he said, "and we were not prepared to accept it. I hope that is not true, for it seems incredible."

Submarine—Japan Launches Transpacific Cruiser

KURE, Japan (AP)—The Japanese Navy's 1-7, 1900 tons of the latest in submarine building, was launched today at the Kure Navy Base. It is the seventh and last of a class of far-cruising submarines, said to be capable of crossing the Pacific and returning without refueling.

Knights of Bath—Installed at London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the third such ceremony in 100 years, 21 new Knights of the Bath were installed today by the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George and Grand Master of the Order.

In procession with the King's almsmen, clergy and trumpeters, the company came from chapter house to Presbytery for a short service, and thence to the fan-vaulted chapel of Henry VII. There, in the chapel of the Order where each berobed knight has a stall with his flag hanging above, the new members were administered the age-old oath.

Utilities—Inquiry on Lobbies Ordered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Following passage by the House of a substitute utilities holding company bill, without the clause which would compel dissolution of "unnecessary" holding companies, the Administration turned its efforts to save that clause toward the conference between House and Senate.

In a series of parliamentary maneuvers, a motion to substitute the House bill was passed by 258 votes to 147, and later the House passed the bill to be substituted by 323 votes to 81.

As the voting came to a head, so intense was the conflict of White House pressure and utility lobbies that the House authorized its Rules Committee to investigate lobbying by both friends and foes of the measure. Rpresentative Brewster of Maine charged on the House floor that he had been approached by Administration officials with a threat to halt Maine's "Quoddy" hydroelectric project, unless he voted for the disputed "death sentence" clause.

Kipling—Newspaper 'First Editions' in Auction

LONDON (AP)—An auction sale of bound files of old newspapers, bearing the true "first editions" of Rudyard Kipling stories of native Indian, civil and military life was called today. The lots offered included 27 volumes of issues of the Allahabad newspaper Pioneer and 208 issues of the Week's News of Allahabad, in which stories like "Plain Tales From the Hills" first appeared.

Rural and City Population Mapped in South Carolina

Spec. l to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A population map, the first of its kind to be made in South Carolina, depicting the distribution and density of rural and urban population throughout the State, was recently completed by J. J. Petty, professor of geology in the University of South Carolina. The greatest concentration of urban population is confined to the areas around Charleston and Columbia, and the textile centers, Greenville and Spartanburg.

Data for the map were derived from the 1930 census. Professor Petty is contemplating future maps showing the population of the State according to the earlier censuses. In these changes of distribution of urban and rural population in the State may be easily traced.

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Labor Standards Show Swift Rise In Connecticut

(Continued from Page 1)

compact approved at the New Jersey labor compact conference last week. It also bars those under 18 from working in hazardous industries.

Hours of Work Limited

2. A 48-hour law, prohibiting women and minors under 18 from working more than 48 hours a week in any mechanical or manufacturing industry. This provides a week eight hours longer than that outlined in a 40-hour compact which caused considerable debate at the New Jersey conference.

3. An act prohibiting employment of women and minors between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., which thus eliminates the evils of all-night work.

4. A minimum wage act, which establishes minimum fair wages for the various industries, and cuts out the unfair competition of low-wage paying sweat shops.

Home Work Restricted

5. Legislation regulating home industry. Abuses have crept into home industry, with adults and minors working long hours for little money, just as in Massachusetts. The measure abolishes home work, except that specifically authorized by the Department of Labor.

6. An act establishing a board of arbitration and administration. This board steps in to arbitrate labor disputes which have reached the siege stage. Established on May 31,1935, it already has settled a long-standing strike at the Colt's Patent Firearms Company.

These measures now on the statute books are only the major labor acts enacted, but they are sufficient to show that Connecticut has definitely become social - legislation - minded. But behind this situation lies the story of a long struggle on the part of the State Department of Labor to win over the public and the Legislature to their side.

Tone Led Campaign

Mr. Tone has led in the fight for better labor legislation, but knowing that he could not win alone he enlisted the services of every available person. He obtained the support of churches and the press. Through these mediums, the general public was educated to a realization of economic necessity of higher labor standards for Connecticut, despite the unequal competition from southern states which still maintain comparatively low labor standards.

The struggle was long and difficult, but once the people were educated along labor lines the battle was half won. Then the Department of Labor centered its attack on the Legislature with a concentrated program of legislation, but not until the legislators had been made thoroughly acquainted with the benefits from better labor standards in Connecticut.

In this campaign, the educational work done in Connecticut in connection with establishment of a Commission of Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industry was helpful. It helped to prepare the way, according to Mr. Tone, who, himself, is considered a large factor in the successful labor campaign.

Another Victory Won

This commission was also approved by the Legislature this year after a hard struggle, another victory for labor advocates, who hope through this commission to negotiate interstate labor compacts with other states and thereby raise the labor standards of all industrial states to a common level.

The Connecticut group, unlike that of other states, is only a three-member organization, with a representative from both labor and industry serving with the labor commissioner as the commission.

Another measure, not wholly a labor bill, was also successful this year, an act providing a maximum benefit of $7 a week for all needy persons 65 years old or over.

Only four important labor measures were defeated completely this year. These were ratification of the federal child labor amendment; an unemployment insurance act, a measure authorizing the labor commissioner to collect wage claims for workers who are defrauded by unscrupulous employers, and a bill regulating private employment agencies.

Of course, Mr. Tone explained today, the end is not yet, as far as Connecticut labor legislation is concerned. A drive will be made to clarify and recodify the laws now on the statute books so that they may be readily understood by the layman.

A campaign will be made for unemployment insurance and 40-hour week for men, women and children, improvement of the workmen's compensation act, and several other progressive measures.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday, possibly followed by a thunder shower Thursday afternoon or evening; gentle to moderate south to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday, possibly local thunder showers Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday fair, except possibly local thunder showers late Thursday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair, somewhat warmer tonight and Thursday, possibly followed by scattered thunder showers late Thursday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	74	Minneapolis	78	90
Bermuda	70	76	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	70	76	New York	66	78
Denver	64	88	Norfolk, Va.	72	80
Helena, Mont.	54	82	Philadelphia	68	80
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	76	90
Kansas City	78	92	San Francisco	52	68
Los Angeles	58	68	Washington	70	82
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m. July 3.
B—Maximum July 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:56 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 2:05 a. m., height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Boston's Proposed City Hall

Maginnis and Walsh, Architects

New Limestone Structure Would Be 13 Stories and Cost $1,800,000

Press Demands Right to Guard Source of News

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP)—A "Freedom of the Press" movement to grant newspapermen the same immunity from punishment accorded physicians and clergymen for refusing to disclose sources of confidential information, is gaining impetus.

Legislation to make it impossible to imprison reporters or fine them for remaining mum when asked to tell where they obtain news given to them in confidence, has been enacted or is pending in several states.

This was disclosed by a survey made after the Illinois Legislature recently voted for a bill by F. W. Lewis, Robinson, Ill., publisher, specifically exempting newspapermen from being forced to tell courts and grand juries the sources of confidential information. Gov. Henry Horner, however, has not yet signed the measure.

Pending in Massachusetts

Similar legislation is pending or contemplated in Alabama and Massachusetts, and a movement along the same line is being studied by the Kentucky Press Association.

The Massachusetts measure was filed after William Gavin, news editor of the Boston Traveler, refused to divulge his source of information for a story relating to ouster proceedings instituted by Gov. James M. Curley against Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission of Boston.

In Kentucky the "Freedom of the Press" move followed two "newspaper confidence" cases that won national recognition in 1934. Vance Armentrout, associate editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, was sent to jail by a Legislature lobby investigating committee for refusal to disclose the name of the writer of an article criticizing the Speaker and Rules Committee of the House. While the House later voted to fine him $25 for contempt, no attempt was made to collect the money.

Maryland Leads the Way

Later in the same year Jack Durham and Wesley Carty, reporters for the Kentucky Advocate at Danville, Ky., went to jail rather than tell Police Judge Jay W. Harlan who gave them advance information that a member of the legislature was to be hanged in effigy at Danville.

New Jersey is among the states that have already acted to protect newspapermen. Maryland took steps in their behalf as far back as 1896. Similar efforts have been made in Nevada, Pennsylvania and Indiana, but the proposed measures were never enacted into law.

And in New York recently the appellate division upheld a jail sentence of 30 days imposed on Martin Mooney, a reporter for Hearst's New York American for refusing to give a grand jury the source of information for a series of articles on alleged vice and rackets.

Boston's July 4 Events

PRINCIPAL events in Boston's celebration of Independence Day tomorrow follow:

9 a. m.—Official celebration will open with flag raising at City Hall by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

10 a. m.—Reading of Declaration of Independence from balcony of Old State House, Mayor Mansfield participating.

10:45 a. m.—Annual oratory exercises in Faneuil Hall, Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard educator, presiding.

2:30 p. m.—Moose parade, forming on Massachusetts Avenue and proceeding down Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington, Boylston, Tremont, Park and Beacon Streets to Boston Common.

7:45 p. m. to 10:15 p. m.—Community demonstration at Frog Pond in Boston Common. This will include a tableau illustrating how Boston got the Common, community singing, band concerts, and various entertainment presentations of the Moose.

10:30 p. m.—Fireworks from the Boston Common athletic field.

United Citizens Organize

The National Security Holders Association, said to be a nonpolitical, nonprofitmaking or sharing organization of Massachusetts has voted to change its name to United Citizens Association. The association claims a membership of men and women who seek to protect Massachusetts' citizens in their constitutional guarantees.

Medal from North to South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. George C. Peery has received from Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, of Connecticut, a medal commemorating the tercentenary celebration of that State. The medal carries in relief figures of early settlers of the Northern State, and an inscription of the dates.

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WORCESTER ROAD—ROUTE 9
FRAMINGHAM CENTER

One-Half Mile This Side of Framingham Center from Boston

Wheeling Steel to Open Plant Closed 6 Months

WHEELING, W. Va., July 3 (AP)—The Wheeling Steel Corporation announced today it is calling back 300 workers next Monday to reopen its Creek Mill, which has been idle for six months.

Officials said this will bring their operations to almost 100 per cent capacity.

Transient Workers Warned To Avoid Quoddy Project

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 3 (AP)—Transient laborers from other states were warned today not to come to Maine seeking jobs on the Quoddy tidal project.

Federal Transit Director George V. Greeley issued the warning today, calling attention to a statement by Maj. Philip B. Fleming, in charge of the project at Eastport, that only Maine labor would be employed for the first year at least.

Mr. Greeley said that because of the wide attention the project has received there might be a "wholesale migration of unskilled labor from other eastern states which would create a serious problem in Maine."

MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT

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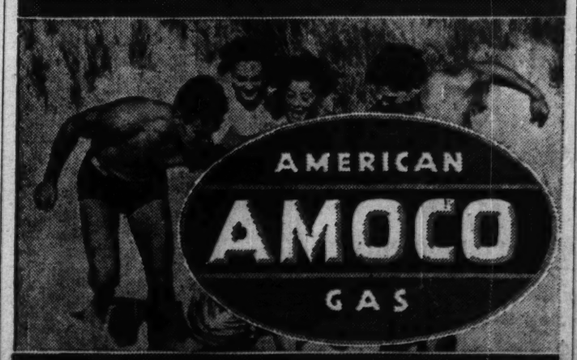

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

STOP AT THIS SIGN OF GREATER VALUES!

Strikers Denied Right to Picket In New Hampshire

DOVER, N. H., July 3 (AP)—The Cocheco Manufacturing Company's East Rochester mill, which re-opens next Monday, is assured a period of peaceful operations by a labor injunction, which court attachés say is one of the "most sweeping" ever granted by a New Hampshire court.

The bill was granted yesterday against Horace A. Riviere, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Local 2356 of Rochester. It restrained them from picketing or otherwise "interfering" with the business of the company, a woolen mill.

It provided also for appointment of 10 deputy sheriffs to assist 29 special policemen, recently appointed by the Rochester city council, in policing the plant.

The mill has been closed since June 14, when strikers offered resistance to attempts to reopen. It had closed previously May 27 after the union contended a reorganization of the company was only a subterfuge to reduce wages.

The injunction, court attachés said, was similar in some respects to that granted in connection with the Newmarket strike some months ago. It was, however, more drastic, they added.

It restrained "all individuals from combining, conspiring in interfering with the company's good will" and prevented "interference from strikers by threats, intimidation, insulting, annoying, following or directing abusive language at employees of the company."

It also prevented strikers from "congregating in large numbers about the mill, patrolling, parading, picketing or loitering, surrounding houses of employees or tenements occupied by workers."

Rhode Island Calls Special Election To Decide Expenditures

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 3 (AP)—Gov. Theodore Francis Green yesterday called a special election for Aug. 6. The voters will be asked to:

Decide on another $3,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue.

Consider an $8,000,000 program of state public works projects in connection with federal grants.

Decide on whether the State should borrow $600,000 to buy voting machines.

Elect a congressman from the first o. the State's two congressional districts to succeed Congressman Francis B. Condon, Democrat, who resigned to take a place on the new state supreme court.

A new state senator from East Providence and a state representative from Pawtucket and Newport to fill existing vacancies will be elected.

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It means that a nation-wide system of more than 100 testing and research laboratories co-operate in the control of this scientific supervision. In the interests of wholesome dairy products, "Sealtest" guards their purity and quality through every step of the trip from farm to table. It sets high standards which must be met always. Even the pouring lip of the new "SEALTEST" MILK bottle is protected by a new sanitary cover-all cap!

Resolve now that only the most complete protection is good enough for your family—and put your resolution into effect by demanding "Sealtest" supervised dairy products. You'll enjoy the consistent security—and superlative goodness—that come with them.

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Strong Teachers' Tenure Law And Inquiry Into Dismissals Urged at N. E. A. Convention

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 3—A call to the 1,000,000 American teachers to form a pressure group and take into their own hands the political balance of power in the nation was issued today by John K. Norton of Teachers College, Columbia University, to the annual convention of the National Education Association.

Meanwhile the resolutions committee was busily drafting a statement showing just how far the organization is willing to go in backing teachers who dare to follow Mr. Norton's advice.

Ignoring the request of a Teachers College group to pledge the association to co-operate with other professional organizations to defend the right of academic freedom, the committee is planning to bring in a resolution with a go-it-alone policy by which the N. E. A. will set up a committee of five to conduct an educational campaign and to investigate any cases of dismissal.

Traditionally Conservatives

Champions of the move to link all interested organizations in a joint defense of academic freedom were disappointed by the action of the committee, but others saw in it victory, pointing to the traditionally conservative policy of the association and to the fact that only one year ago two official representatives of the American Legion were featured on the convention program and told the teachers plainly just what subjects, methods, and personnel they would tolerate in the schools.

Among those who would like to see the association conduct its own investigation before forming an alliance with other organizations is Donald Dushane, superintendent of schools, Columbus, Ind., chairman of the tenure committee, who appeared before the convention today with a request for $10,000 to conduct a campaign and to look into cases of dismissal.

Political Pressure

In explanation of his point of view Mr. Dushane said:

"Academic freedom constitutes only about 10 per cent of the causes for discharge of teachers. Political reasons are behind many dismissals. A good party member needs a job, or there is pressure from friends or from influential persons on behalf of their friends, local prejudice against employment of teachers from outside the community, the economy urge which is eliminating many school services, or the tendency to deprive married women of their positions."

Mr. Dushane argued that the association should be in a position to review contracts with unjust clauses, among which he listed stipulations that the teacher must not leave the community over the week-end, or must teach in Sunday school. He cited the instance of a teacher who receives $5 a month in salary and the privilege of sleeping in the schoolhouse and said that in many districts salaries range from $25 to $30 a month.

"The only way to protect teachers," said Mr. Dushane, "is through state-wide tenure laws, imposed by their own legislatures and reaching into every community. Only six states have such laws and only 10 have limited ones applying to certain localities."

Stronger Organizations

Mr. Norton urged the teachers to stronger professional organizations through which "to make their viewpoints felt on large educational and social issues," and declared that "political leaders should be brought to realize that teachers will not be satisfied with the meaningless platitudes with which candidates for public office have often claimed their votes."

"Teachers will want to know," he continued, "the position of all candidates for office on definite and fundamental measures affecting the welfare of public education. They will want to know their attitude toward child labor, the development of social security programs, the modernization of tax systems, and similar issues."

Have Own Vested Interests

The convention accepted Mr. Norton's plan for the ending of the joint commission on education of which he has been chairman, and the substitution of a new commission on educational policies to provide long-term planning and heard his warning that "in an established institution, such as the school system of the United States, certain conditions tend toward inflexibility.

"We also have our own vested interests. As a result, desirable changes may be prevented or unduly delayed. It is an important responsibility of educational leadership to determine and to put into operation the means whereby essential revisions in educational purpose, organization and practice may be regularly brought about."

Any attempt to commend President Roosevelt for the $50,000,000 appropriation to youth made in Washington last week will be vigorously fought from the floor of the convention, said Frank G. Pickell, superintendent of schools, Montclair, N. J., former vice president of the department of superintendence and at present a member of its executive committee.

Youth Fund Inadequate

In an interview Mr. Pickell declared that the appropriation is "an educational sop," that it is bad in two particulars, "first because it is totally inadequate in view of the needs, school budgets having fallen from $3,000,000,000 in 1928 to less than half that amount today; and second, even if it were adequate it is not in the right hands to administer, the hands of men and women best equipped by training, experience, and year-in-and year-out contact with school children."

George D. Strayer of Teachers College, Columbia University, also condemned the appropriation on the same grounds in a speech before the Lions Club and stated that citizens should go straight to President Roosevelt with letters of protest.

Qualified Advisers

The plight of American youth was pictured in a panel discusson today, in which Robert N. Bush, president of the Rocky Mountain region, National Student Federation, asked on behalf of the 3,000,000 young persons between the ages of 18 and 25 out of school and unemployed that they be given "a part in contemporary life under the guidance of properly qualified advisers and academic staffs."

Youth should have the opportunity to work at producing the goods and services so much needed, declared Goodwin Watson of Teachers College. Mr. Watson criticized the CCC on the ground that it takes youth out of their own communities and fails to help them find a permanent place in society and that they merely follow orders instead of being allowed to participate in planning as one should in a democracy.

Approves Federal Aid

Federal grants to the states for education were aproved by United States Senator Edward P. Costigan (D) of Colorado, who said that there should be nationwide insistence on minimum school facilities and attendance for a period of from eight to nine months, adequately trained and fairly compensated teachers, and safe, healthful and modern schools in all parts of the United States with proper school and mechanical equipment, including suitable textbooks available for all pupils.

The schools should bend their energies, declares Miss Irma C. Voigt of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, to rebuilding the family unit as a stabilizing factor in modern life, rebuilding a moral code of adequate living to replace inflated postwar standards, rebuilding a genuine patriotism which shall include both national and international loyalties, and rebuilding a conception of dominating spiritual forces which were shattered in the grief and despair of war devastation and desolation.

Candidates Join in Reply

Miss Agnes Samuelson, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines; Miss Caroline S. Woodruff of Castleton Normal School, Castleton, Vt., and Miss Annie C. Woodward of Somerville, Mass., all of whom were nominated for president, laid aside their private rivalries to write a joint reply to the open letter addressed to them by a group of educators concerned in committing the association to an active program of defense of academic freedom.

The candidates did not declare their own opinions, as they were asked to do, but stated that the association expresses its policies and program of action through the decisions and resolutions of the representative assembly. In defense of the academic freedom of the representative assembly, they said, whoever was elected will be obligated to carry out the program of the assembly.

The convention spent about two hours debating a request to Congress to simplify the association charter. The point at issue was the $802,000 in the permanent fund, which up to now has been controlled by the five members of the board of trustees, who make proposals for expenditures to the board of directors and upon a majority vote of that body to the convention, which must approve by a two-thirds vote.

The delegates voted to place the funds at the disposal of the convention itself, subject to a two-thirds vote in two successive years, the parliamentarian having ruled that a substitute motion and a subsequent motion to lay on the table were out of order.

William H. Holmes, superintendent of schools, Mount Vernon, N. Y., who had attempted to make the substitute motion, later obtained a vote restoring the control of the fund to the trustees.

All of the discussion may have been useless for partisans on both sides of the question had privately pledged themselves in the event that their side lost to try to persuade Congress not to adopt the charter amendments.

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At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
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Code Government Given Trade Board

(Continued from Page 1)

forcement will be turned over to the older agency. As a result, NRA will to all practical intent resolve itself into nothing more than a research and statistical agency.

At Industry's Option

Major significance of the move is the blow it strikes at the hopes of organized labor. Voluntary agreements are still legal under NRA, but to be approved they would have to include wage and hour provisions and an acceptance by the industry involved of labor's collective bargaining rights.

Under Trade Commission law, however, inclusion of such labor provisions is not mandatory. On the contrary what guarantees labor obtains under Trade Commission codes will be the result of a gratuitous concession by the industry. If an industry wishes such agreements it can obtain them under NRA, but the likelihood of a major rush to NRA on the part of many United States industries is not considered imminent.

Hearings on Codes

The decision to turn over all active federal control over industry to the Federal Trade Commission was preceded by more than 50 applications to the commission for hearings on proposed codes of fair trade practices. During the same period NRA has received a relatively small number of applications for approval of voluntary agreements.

The greater interest of industry in the Trade Commission procedure which does not necessarily involve labor provisions is understood to have been influential in the decision to turn NRA's remaining code functions over to its one-time rival.

President Roosevelt, asked about the reported agreement at his press conference today, conceded that it had been reached yesterday following a succession of conferences including members of the Trade Commission, of NRA and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. While Mr. Green was told of the plan to turn all work on trade agreements over to the Trade Commission, it was apparent he had not been told of the implications of that decision to labor.

County Wins Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mrs. H. G. Walters of Columbus County, in the southeastern section of North Carolina, has been awarded the grand prize for rural home beautification. There were 2903 contestants.

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Our Great Summer Improvement Sale
Redfern's Voile Corselettes
$4.95
Regular $7.95 Values
C-o-o-l and washable, of course. They keep you looking smart and feeling trim. Salon Intime, 1st Floor.

Ends Year's Reign

Henry Lester Smith
Retiring President of N. E. A.

Welles Sees Better Feeling For U. S. in the Caribbean Area

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 3—Reviewing the good-neighbor policy of the United States in the Caribbean area since 1933, Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, in an address before a plenary open-air session of the Institute of Public Affairs last night described economic benefits to Cuba from the new commercial trade agreement and the Jones-Costigan Act, and predicted satisfactory termination of this country's present negotiations with Panama which "will lay the foundation for a new and better understanding between our two countries."

He defined the objective of the present Administration as "the elimination of all factors which have prevented complete understanding and agreement between ourselves and our neighbors on this continent.

Laid at Montevideo

The foundation of this new policy, he said, "lies in the explicit declaration of President Roosevelt, and in the official commitments entered into by Secretary Hull at the seventh inter-American conference at Montevideo, that armed intervention has now been renounced by the United States."

Summarizing recent political and economic history in Cuba, Mr. Welles said the policy of the United States toward that country "has been for the past two years in the best sense of the word the policy of the good neighbor" the most important feature of which was a new commercial agreement adapted to present needs. During the first nine months of this new trade agreement, he declared, American exports to Cuba increased by over $15,000,000, or 73 per cent over the same period a year ago while Cuban exports to the United States increased from $41,000,000 to $74,000,000.

Nicaragua and Haiti

Turning to other Caribbean problems, Mr. Welles said:

"Our relationship with the Republic of Nicaragua has appropriately ceased to have that special significance which it acquired during the many years presence of our marines in that republic. It is our hope that conditions may make it possible in the not distant future to relinquish those further rights and obligations acquired by the United States through the treaty of 1915 with Haiti so that there also our relationship may be solely that of two close, equal and independent friends."

In negotiating a new treaty with Panama to replace the treaty of 1903 Mr. Welles said "We cannot, of course, consider and we will not consider weakening in any way our right to defend and protect the canal."

"The prospective treaty," he concluded, "aims to give Panama a new deal and a square deal."

Credit Coolidge and Hoover

Other speakers on Latin America today were unwilling to give all credit to the Roosevelt Administration for what they concede to be the most encouraging situation in Latin-American relations in many years.

According to Dr. Charles Hackett, of the University of Texas, the New Deal began when Coolidge sent Stimson to Nicaragua and Morrow to Mexico and was continued by further steps in the right direction by Hoover. He described the present policy as the "newest deal."

Dr. Leland Jenks of Wellesley declared himself "unable to view the present economic and political situation with complacency" and said that repression of labor and of schools is accumulating for Cuba strains and stresses that seem to many intolerable.

Puts Onus on Britain

Little hope for currency stabilization was seen by Garreau Dombasle, French commercial attaché, until Great Britain, who rules international exchange, is willing to stabilize the pound sterling.

"We realize," he said, "that as long as the largest trading nation in the world will keep the instability of a currency which has to be used by merchants in every corner of the globe, there is no real hope of recovery. We also realize that should the gold bloc abandon its costly fight, the general situation would be even worse than at present. Although many conflicting views are expressed, the mass of the people in France are not prepared to accept a new devaluation of our currency."

Predicting little success for an international conference for currency stabilization, he said:

Settlement by Agreement

"It seems better for every well-managed nation to try to solve these problems one by one through bilateral or multilateral agreements, removing step by step all the elements of uncertainty—political as well as economical—which are the main factors of anxiety for all of us.

"Let a coalition of peaceful powers discourage any possible aggressor; let those who have been forced, or who have chosen, to abandon the gold standard stabilize their currencies; let the nations who are true to fair play grant each other concessions to increase their trade and we will be in a better position to tackle the deepest problems; those raised by the machine age, by the abundance of goods when all our economies are based on the rarity of goods.

"But it will take a few generations to solve these and we must not be too ambitious. First we must live and happily, notwithstanding our present difficulties."

Gold Standard Innocuous

Discussing methods of debt settlement Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, asserted that the gold standard of the past was not responsible for our major troubles and no new gold standard will cure them. Nevertheless, return to gold and monetary stabilization in co-operation with other leading countries, notably Great Britain and France, were listed by Dr. Patterson as essentials in bringing domestic and international relief.

"The question of debts," he said, "is not a question of the monetary standard but of an impossibly large mass of debts to which the underlying economic structure cannot adapt itself."

He predicted that "the amounts still claimed by the United States from a number of European governments under the various funding agreements must be and will be further reduced. If there is no formal agreement for this the defaults will presumably continue."

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Sumner Welles
Assistant Secretary of State

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Millions of Trees Set Out In U. S. Erosion Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Approximately 3,000,000 seedling trees have been planted in the Government's two soil erosion control projects on SouthTyger River and Fishing Creek as the planting season closes, according to Chief Forester J. S. Barnes, who supervised the work.

About one million seedlings which were too small to set out this season after being brought here for that purpose are being placed in a temporary nursery until the planting season opens next fall, when approximately 1,500,000 seedlings are scheduled to be set out.

Oranges Froze in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Nearly two centuries ago oranges grew abundantly in South Carolina. Interested in introducing as many crops as possible, the Lords Proprietors of the Carolinas included oranges in their program. These flourished for a few years, according to C. L. Epting, instructor of English in the University of South Carolina, but the cold winter of 1740 destroyed all the trees just as the orange was becoming an important crop, and they were never replanted.

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Berry-Picking Rates Not Approved By New Jersey Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 3—The New Jersey State Department of Labor has investigated labor conditions in the Atlantic County berry-growing area and has not approved rates of wages there, John Toohey, State Labor Commissioner, notified the New Jersey State Federation of Labor today.

His statement was in reply to the demand on Gov. Harold G. Hoffman by organized labor for an investigation into the complaint of fruit growers that relief workers preferred the dole to jobs in their berry patches and should be compelled to take the work.

The Governor's response to the federation was that the state's policy had been to refuse relief only when the unemployed rejected work opportunities "at conditions of wages, etc., approved by the State Commissioner of Labor."

Mr. Toohey's message stated that no person has been taken from relief on recommendation of his department because of having accepted berry-picking jobs in the raspberry fields on recommendations of his department.

Assertions that the raspberry crop was spoiling on the vines for want of pickers were not borne out in the latest Consumers' Guide of the New York City Department of Public Markets, which reports offerings "greater than usual" and as reaching the market in "fine condition."

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Order of Moose Puts Its Preaching Into Practice

Organization convening in Boston a fraternal body which is covering a wide field of activity in caring for its needy, its aged and orphans in institutions which it has established in Mooseheart, Ill., and elsewhere.

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Interior of Roosevelt Memorial Auditorium at Mooseheart, Ill., Showing John C. Meikle, New Member of Board of Governors, Addressing Moosheart Graduates at Commencement Exercises

The Loyal Order of Moose, brightly in evidence this week as its delegates throng Boston hotels and streets some 35,000 strong, for the order's forty-seventh annual convention, has quietly been growing for three decades into a youthful giant, strong in membership and strong in varied humanitarian enterprises.

Back in 1906 this brotherhood had 246 members; today that number has grown to more than half a million in 1700 lodges throughout the English-speaking world while 50,000 women in auxiliary chapters swell the total still more.

The growth has been even as phenomenal along social service lines. Ask a Moose about the humanitarian enterprises of his order and he will at once mention Mooseheart. The Moose call this their "child city" and it is literally just that, a self-contained community near Chicago for dependent orphans of Moose.

Hour of Bedtime

At Moose lodge meetings throughout the country when the time points to 9 p. m.—the hour of bedime for the orphans of Mooseheart—members cease activities, bow their heads and repeat "God bless Mooseheart."

This town has been home and school to some 5000 children since its founding, teaching them from kindergarten to high school and sending them into the world equipped to practice some trade.

Such widely divergent courses as agriculture for boys and beautician-training for girls are taught there. Machine shops, a farm plant, a radio station, all help in the teaching of the 45 trades which 1300 study each year.

Florida Home

Besides Mooseheart, another project which bears out the Moose ideal of caring for the dependent in the fraternity is the Florida home for elderly needy Moose. Here at Moosehaven, as it is called, in Orange Park, are sunny acres of flowers and trees where elderly Moose—and their wives, as well—may live and find a new usefulness to life. Some small task is allotted to each dweller.

Mooseheart's rapid growth, Moosehaven's inception, and the size of the Order itself—all are due in some part to the energy and abilities of James J. Davis, Senator from Pennsylvania and Secretary of Labor in the cabinet of three former Presidents. His initiation into the Order in 1906 was the signal for its growth and prosperity, for since then his has been the guiding hand in every project through which L. O. O. M. has come to greatness.

The financial side of the Moose activities gives some idea of the extent of their services. Some $70,000,000 has been expended on the various charities. Mooseheart alone represents an investment of $17,000,000 and it costs about $1,000,000 a year to run it. Moosehaven cost over $1,000,000.

Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania

Other Ways

And there are other ways, through the Moose charities, of keeping up the policy of caring for every dependent in the order. For families in need, the wolf is kept from the door by small donations from time to time. Since 1925 $2,000,000 has been given out in this way, and in the last 20 years $48,000,000 has been expended in the form of benefits to working men or their families.

Like many another fraternity the Moose found it rough going during the low ebb of business in the nation, but did not for that reason lessen its services either in quality or in amount. Today the income of the fraternity exceeds the outgo once more and there has been a uniform increase in membership throughout the country which helps to offset the loss in members which came during the business slack.

Turning to community affairs in general, the order today is making a bid to interest each community in which a lodge or chapter is located, in its own civic betterment. Interest is stirred through the lodges in pure food campaigns, in cleaner streets, recreational centers, in slum clearance, better housing.

Vigorous Club

Of course Moose is an active vigorous club as well as caretaker for its dependents and orphans. The lodges abound throughout the country in every city and sizable town and today its auxiliaries for women number 900 chapters.

The woman's organization is called Women of the Moose, and its members find time to engage in studies of considerable variety, many of which point in the direction of better homes, and home living. Thus these women investigate the worth and truthfulness of advertising, the making of clothes in the home at reasonable prices, the cooking of foods in new ways, how to keep children clean and happy.

Moose lodges have extended beyond the United States into several other English-speaking countries. Canada is dotted with its clubs and in recent years Wales and England have seen the order springing up the e.

Wales' first chapter was established at the birthplace in Tredegar of Senator Davis, more as a gesture of appreciation by the townsfolk of that village for Mr. Davis than with the thought of firmly starting the order abroad. But the people of Wales and England have found its ideas to their liking and the order is becoming another of the chains of friendship which bind America and Britain.

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Strike on Sales Tax Begun in New Jersey

(Continued from Page 1)

the 48 states. It added that the tax is only about four years old as a state impost in this country.

Arizona's Sales Taxes Affected by Judge's Ban On Farming Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Plenty of questions about the Arizona Sales Tax Act of 1935 were left unanswered by the decision of Judge M. T. Phelps in the Superior Court of Maricopa County that the State cannot collect a license for engaging in the business of farming.

These questions will still be unanswered even after the Supreme Court passes on the appeal from the Phelps decision, which probably will not be until next fall. In the meantime, however, several new cases will probably be filed to test various phases of the law.

There is much confusion. All that is clear is that the State cannot, until Judge Phelps is overruled, require a farmer to take out a license; if he cannot be compelled to take out a license he cannot be compelled to pay any tax on his sales, for the law specifies that every tax return must be made under a license.

Can Taxes Be Collected?

But what is to be done about farmers, such as dairymen, who regularly retail their own products? If they are permitted to escape sales tax, what about the effect on merchants who cannot escape? Can processing taxes on farm commodities be collected?

Only definite announcement that the commission has made since the Phelps decision was handed down is that if the lower court is upheld on appeal, the license fee, $1, will be returned to about 1000 farmers who have paid it, together with any taxes they may have remitted. This will be done immediately out of a contingent fund; there will be no waiting for the Legislature to authorize refunds.

In Arizona there are between 15,000 and 20,000 farmers and stockmen who were notified, through the press and otherwise, that under the new law they would have to take out licenses before May 1. The Tax Commission extended this time until June 1, after which severe penalties were supposed to go into effect.

Exemption Not Repealed

June was two thirds gone when Judge Phelps overruled a demurrer in a case brought by O. M. Kesler, a fruit grower, and declared that the Legislature never meant to include farmers among those liable to the sales tax. He held further that existing statutes, forbidding the imposition of a license upon the business of farming or on the sale of food products "when such sale is for the benefit of the producer," had not been repealed.

Only about 5 per cent of the farmers presumably liable under the Sales Tax Act of 1935 had made the first move toward compliance, and only a few of those had made any returns under their licenses. The truth is that farmers were in quiet but effective revolt. "Let 'em come and get it—if they can," was the general attitude. There was open talk that they preferred to take their chances of arrest and trial before juries which, in most cases, would probably be friendly to the defendants.

Even if the Supreme Court decides that Judge Phelps is wrong, the revolt will not be ended. Enforcement is an almost impossible task. Undoubtedly the Tax Commission would like to be relieved of the responsibility for attempting enforcement. If Judge Phelps is sustained by the Supreme Court, no tears will be shed around the State House.

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Rifts Appear In Northwest Lumber Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The beginning, on July 1, of the ninth week of the lumber strike in the Douglas fir area of Oregon and Washington witnessed settlements made between two of the largest operators in the Pacific Northwest, and their employees, with men back at work in their mills and logging camps. Lack of agreement, however, in other quarters, and the retention of the National Guard in Tacoma still darkened the outlook.

The issue, largely one of wages when the strike began on May 6, has since developed into one of union recognition. Most employers have agreed to a 50-cent minimum wage an hour with a 40-hour week, and have promised no discrimination against union men, but many refuse to recognize the union as an agency for collective bargaining.

Explaining its stand in insisting upon union recognition, the Sawmill & Timber Workers' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, declares that without such recognition the wage scale would soon be back to the low level of two years ago.

Operators agree to the union's right to collective bargaining but are holding out for their right to bargain with their employees collectively whether they be union, non-union or company union men; the union insists that all negotiations concerning working conditions shall be with their organization, that only in this way will they be able to maintain the standards of "a decent living, the right the Constitution gives everyone, instead of just existing as we have in the past."

The appointment during the last week in June by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins of a special lumber mediation board was well received by labor but quite generally protested by lumber operators.

A dark picture is painted showing that the Douglas fir section has lost a great bulk of its trade "for all time" to the southern pine belt and to wood substitutes for building, but others point out that there is no substitute for Douglas fir in strength and texture for structural purposes and that, with the impetus given to building by the federal housing program the industry may still look forward to a prosperous season ahead.

Troopers Seek Bombers In Lumber Strike Blast

HOQUIAM, Wash., July 3 (AP)—Bombers who dynamited the home of Frank L. Morgan, a striker's attorney, shortly before midnight, were sought today by state patrolmen sent here to protect workers seeking to break the lumber strike.

Morgan, president of the Grays Harbor County Bar Association, and his daughters, Beth 26, and Helen, 28, were asleep upstairs and escaped injury.

This afternoon Morgan was scheduled to defend Ernest Kozlowski, charged with vagrancy, after his arrest by state patrolmen Monday on interfering with the free passage of a car to the mill.

Kentucky's Mammoth Cave Attracts 50,000 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky. — More than 50,000 visitors came to see Mammoth Cave last year from all 48 states, the District of Columbia, six territorial possessions, and 23 foreign countries, according to statistical information compiled by the Mammoth Cave National Park Commission.

The National Park Service now is in charge of the cave area and is developing the park above and below ground, but the commission, a state body, is operating the caves and hotels until the federal authorities complete land purchases.

Shirley Has $4.25 For Own—Out of $1250

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 3 (AP)—Out of the $1250 Shirley Temple receives a week, the highest salary ever paid a child star, she receives but $4.25 to spend herself, she disclosed yesterday.

Of this sum she places $1.50 a week in her toy bank.

Here is how she spent her $4.25 last week:

Candy, 25 cents—and she is not permitted to spend more than this for sweets—fruit, 40 cents; soda pop, 15 cents; box of paints, 75; dog collar, 95, and 25 for the Sunday school collection.

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Spread of Walkout Feared Along Pacific

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (AP)—Fear that current disputes between ship operators and union maritime workers may embroil the entire Pacific coast in another paralyzing shipping strike this summer prevailed in waterfront circles here today.

The election last night of Harry Bridges, militant leader of San Francisco maritime workers during the strike last summer, as president of District Council No. 2 of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific ended rumors the so-called "conservative" bloc in the organization was gaining control.

Federal arbitration officials met here with 200 striking bargemen on San Francisco Bay and tributary river steamers and their employers in an effort to end their dispute over workers' demands for higher wages and shorter hours. About 3000 men were affected by yesterday's walkout.

Longshoremen all up and down the Pacific Coast were still voting on whether they will unload ships loaded in British Columbia by non-union stevedores.

A 24-hour unofficial "strike" of maritime workers was admittedly planned for Friday, to commemorate the first anniversary of "Bloody Thursday," the day last year when San Francisco police guns killed two strikers as a riot raged along the water front.

Shoe Firm Guarantees Workers Year's Work

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 3 (AP)—Uncertainty of employment was banished and 52 pay checks a year guaranteed here yesterday for 1000 workers of the Nunn-Bush Shoe Company.

While employees cheered, representatives of the shop union, now in its 20th year at the plant, and the president, Henry E. Nunn, signed an agreement for an annual salary contract plan beginning July 4. The plan calls for 52 pay checks a year based on 48 weeks of work.

The company will estimate its labor costs at the start of each year and set aside the money for wages, Mr. Nunn said. If economies are effected through labor-saving devices or other means, the workers will benefit by increased wages.

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Japan in China—How Far? Army and Diplomats Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

nese military authorities. Immediately after the Chinese capitulation, a leading Japanese news agency reported that various "unofficial bodies" were submitting petitions to the Japanese authorities, expressing gratitude for the withdrawal of the Chinese troops as well as the Kuomintang branches, and expressing hope that Peiping and Tientsin would be included in the demilitarized zone.

The spontaneity of these petitions is perhaps more open to doubt than the willingness of the Japanese authorities to respond favorably to them.

In view of the effective subjugation of North China, rumors have arisen that Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo may ascend the traditional Dragon Throne of his ancestors in Peiping. These rumors elicited an emphatic official denial, and seem to have been at least premature. It is quite possible, moreover, that an outright union of North China with Manchoukuo would create an unmanageably large unit for Japanese control, and that Japanese interests may be better served by keeping the two regions separate.

On to Chahar

But, however this may work out, the authority of the Nanking Government has been pretty definitely subverted in the territory north of the Yellow River. At the moment of writing, a new forward movement of the Japanese army seems to be foreshadowed in the Province of Chahar, which contains rich iron deposits and a part of which was occupied earlier in the year.

The Japanese military authorities have certainly made extensive use of the provisions of the Tangku truce, which is supposed to govern Sino-Japanese relations in North China. This instrument, concluded when the Japanese army in the spring of 1933 was at the gates of Peiping and Tientsin, provides that the Chinese troops are to withdraw south and west of a definite line, the southern and western boundary of the so-called demilitarized zone.

The Chinese troops, under the truce, are bound to "abstain from any disturbing or provocative acts." No such obligation is undertaken by the Japanese troops.

It is freely predicted in Tokyo that the four northernmost Chinese provinces, Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and Chahar, will constitute a new territorial bloc, outside the sphere of Nanking's influence and united by close and friendly relations with Japan and Manchoukuo.

Chiang Opposed

It is a debatable question how deep are the apparent divergences of policy between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the War Department. There is undoubtedly a good deal of departmental jealousy and friction; and diplomats and soldiers sometimes differ as to the proper means which should be employed in winning a desirable objective.

On the other hand it is perhaps not inconvenient for the Japanese Foreign Ministry to attribute to the army responsibility for acts which would scarcely square with accepted canons of international law. It is safe to predict that Japan's statesmen will never fail to defend with the pen what its soldiers have gained with the sword, or with the threat of using the sword.

Several factors may have hastened the recent demonstration of "army diplomacy" in North China. It is significant that some Japanese officers made violent verbal attacks on General Chiang. Col. Takashi Sakai, chief of staff of the Japanese garrison in Tientsin, went so far as to declare that the rule of General Chiang must be overthrown in North China, and that "his overthrow would mean eternal welfare for East Asia."

Behind these attacks is dissatisfaction with General Chiang's success in bringing under some kind of central control those western and southwestern provinces of China which are now the main theater of hostilities with the Communists; Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow.

Mineral Deposits

The Japanese military leaders apparently decided that the influence of Nanking in North China must be destroyed before it had taken firm root through the organization of Kuomintang branches and of General Chiang's special body of devoted followers, the so-called Blue Jackets.

The establishment of a virtual Japanese protectorate over North China brings under more direct Japanese influence some of China's richest deposits of coal and iron, and may facilitate the realization of extensive cotton planting schemes in Hopei and Shantung. There seems reason to believe that Japanese trade in this part of the country will be promoted by the greater measure of political control. Whether this will be offset by a revival of boycott tendencies in those parts of China which are still outside the sphere of the direct influence of the Japanese army remains to be seer.

Another element that may have precipitated the Japanese action in North China is fear that other powers, and especially England, may take steps to assert their position in the Far East by endeavoring to initiate some form of international financial aid to China.

Occidental Loans

The recent report that British, French, American and Italian experts will proceed to Nanking in the fall to discuss means of helping China in its currency difficulties elicited a chilly reception here, where it was promptly declared that Japan would have nothing to do with any such conference.

Alleged British projects for new railroad construction in central and southern China have excited unfavorable comment in Tokyo. The strong action of the Japanese Army may be construed as a means of informing the outside world that China is a political preserve of Japan, on which no outside poaching is permitted.

It would be difficult to conjecture how long the process of organizing a new regime in North China will require. The southern frontier of Japanese influence, after this is completed, will be the Yellow River; the western frontier will be somewhere in the vast arid spaces of Mongolia.

It would be rash to predict that the setting-up of a virtually independent North China under a pro-Japanese administration marks the end of Japanese expansion on the continent of Asia. It is difficult to set bounds to the aspirations of an army which sees before it a huge area with no adequate means of self-defense.

Every Tree and Post a Parking Place in Amsterdam

© Foto Varia

A Meat Hook Makes a Handy Hanger, Too

Upper—Bicycles Parked Outside the Royal Palace in Amsterdam. Lower—Another Parking Scheme—a Hook Outside the House.

Amsterdam Finds Problem Parking 250,000 Bicycles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—This city has its parking problems, too—where to put the 250,000 bicycles owned by its 800,000 citizens.

Fortunately pedal machines are less bulky and easier to manipulate. Just the same, every available corner is needed for parking. Clumps of cycles round the trees and lamp-posts outside the Royal Palace are typical of the scenes in the capital. There is even the practice of hanging machines by meat hooks on rails outside houses.

In the whole of the Netherlands there are some 3,000,000 bicycles in daily use, one to every three people, including babies and centenarians. This machine is the most democratic means of conveyance. Laborers, farm-hands, clergymen, members of the Government, generals, school children, office-clerks, shop girls, all of them ride daily on their bicycles to and from their different occupations. Even Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana occasionally enjoy a spin.

In The Hague it is quite a common sight to see members of Parliament, as well as Cabinet Ministers, come to the meeting of the First and Second Chamber on bicycles. There is even a regiment of cyclists in the Netherlands Army. Like other regiments, this cyclists' regiment has its own military band. And when the band goes "riding" by, all the musicians are riding their cycles, at the same time playing their trumpets and flutes. And the drummer is then beating his finest rolls, the drum being attached to the frame of the machine, while the steering is done without using the handlebars but by operating the pedals.

Then the police in Amsterdam and elsewhere, besides using motorcars and motorcycles, make free use of bicycles. A large number of the Amsterdam policemen patrol their beats in pairs on bicycles.

André Citroen

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—André Gustave Citroen, who passed on here today, was known as the "Henry Ford of France." Before he began developing small automobiles after the war, M. Citroen was an obscure engineer. Quick to realize the production possibilities of American methods, he began to market cheap cars in 1919.

His automobiles made him famous throughout France. He was an engineer by preference and a financier only through necessity. His great Citroen Automobile Works, capitalized at 400,000,000 francs (about $26,000,000) went into receivership last year. The Government was anxious to keep the plant running as it supplied much of its military motorized equipment.

Tokyo Supercabinet Evolving as Council To Represent Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The principal topic of conversation in Japanese political circles is the formation of a body which is to be called the National Policy Investigation Council, and which may conceivably develop into a super-Cabinet and an important addition to the Japanese constitutional structure.

Weakened by the unfruitful record of the last session of the Diet as regards legislation and by the furious agitation over the alleged heresies of Prof. Tatsukichi Minobe, the present Cabinet, headed by Premier Keisuke Okada, has virtually staked its existence on bringing the National Policy Council into effective operation.

The creation of the National Policy Council was sanctioned by the Diet. Its composition has been discussed for months. A more detailed scheme of organization has just been made public. According to this scheme the Council is to consist of the Premier, as ex-officio chairman, of a vice-chairman and of not more than 15 members, who are to be chosen from among men of experience and ability in various fields of national life.

There will be several prominent political leaders, such as the former Premier, Viscount Makoto Saito, and the former Home Minister, Baron Tatsuo Yamomoto, together with prominent industrialists, merchants, financiers and representatives of other branches of national life.

The army will probably also send a representative into the Council. The latter will be empowered to study important questions of national policy and to submit recommendations on such questions to the Cabinet.

Along with the Council, a second new organization, the investigation bureau, will begin to function. Its activities will be conducted in five divisions, dealing with general affairs, economics, industry, communications and cultural problems. It will have a large staff of permanent officials, will maintain close contact with the Council and will do much of the preliminary spadework in preparing measures which the Council, in turn, will pass on for the approval of the Cabinet.

Premier Okada made one successful forward step toward the organization of a strong Council when he secured the consent of the venerable and highly esteemed Finance Minister, Korekiyo Takahashi, to act as vice-chairman. The Minseito, the second largest party in the Diet, is prepared to co-operate with the Council by sending representatives into it, and the attitude of Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, the War Minister, seems to be mildly favorable.

On the other hand, the largest party in the Diet, the Seiyukai, is unwilling to participate in the Council; and all that Premier Okada can apparently hope for here is that a minority of the Seiyukai may break away from the leadership of the party chairman, Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, and adopt a favorable attitude toward the Council.

Floods Penalize New Zealand For Cutting Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.,—Like other countries, New Zealand is paying the penalty, in damaging floods and the silting up of rivers, of thoughtless destruction of her forests, and in the summer just passed the lesson of this folly has been taught afresh.

In the North Auckland peninsula there were no fewer than six floods, and much damage was done. Not only were bridges swept away, but the contour of the seashore was changed in places. In Taranaki and the West Coast of the South Island there were also serious floods. It is significant that all these areas were heavily forested before European settlement spread.

Haste Means Waste

New Zealand is a long ridge in the Southern Pacific, and most of the ridge is hilly or mountainous. Forest trees grow on plain and steep hillsides. Decade after decade, settlement was pushed into the forested hill country, and trees were felled to make way for sheep and cattle. There was too little forethought in this process. The main idea was to get rid of the bush to make farms or to cut out the best trees for timber.

The result was that a great deal of land was cleared which, for climatic reasons, should have been left in forest. The farm land that resulted was not first class. The hillsides, bereft of their natural covering, slipped away after heavy rain.

Replanting Recommended

In North Auckland the position is so serious that the replanting of deforested hills is being urged. Meanwhile in Taranaki and parts of the South Island, wealth and safety are being menaced by imported forest animals. The bush-clad slopes of Egmont are vital to the prosperity of the rich farming district of Taranaki, for the streams that feed the area radiate from the mountain, and destruction of the bush would change their character. The undergrowth on the mountain is menaced by goats, and one of the Government's economy measures was to withdraw the subsidy for the destruction of these animals, 2000 of which were shot in one year.

Only Woman Woolclasser

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Miss M.F. Kilpatrick, of Cassilis sheep station, Cassilis, claims to be the only woman woolclasser in Australia. She is in sole charge of the woolclassing on her brother's big sheep station. She went right "through the mill" from "tar-boy" to a highly qualified classer, and holds several diplomas. She is also an excellent horsewoman, musician and artist, and a splendid hostess.

Poland Adds Link to Amity With Reich by Beck's Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 3—Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here today in fulfillment of a long-standing promise to meet Reichsführer Adolf Hitler. Though both Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda, and Gen. Hermann Göring, Minister for Aviation, have been to Warsaw, this is the first official visit of a prominent Polish statesman to Berlin since establishment of the Third Reich.

The visit takes place at a moment when serious financial and political difficulties in Danzig culminate in the resignation of a number of prominent members of the Danzig National Socialist Party, and the suspension of business in the Danzig gulden, which was devalued a few weeks ago.

It is denied here that Colonel Beck's coming is connected with this problem. But some attempt is expected to be made to harmonize two schools of thought in Danzig—one preferring to link its financial fortunes with Berlin; the other desiring to accept the Polish offer to harness the gulden to the zloty, because most of Danzig's trade is with Poland.

Looking to Paris

In official circles it is declared that the chief topic of conversation during Colonel Beck's two-day stay is to be problems of central and eastern Europe. It is emphasized that until Germany is able to make it clear that she doesn't intend to pursue a policy of adventure in either of these quarters, there is little hope of a rapprochement with France, which is the first objective of German foreign policy now that the Anglo-German naval agreement is safely signed.

Actually, however, the naval agreement forms an important topic of discussion between the two countries, for it entirely alters the naval balance in the Baltic, where Poland, though only possessing a short length of coastline and a small fleet, has large naval aspirations.

Then Moscow Entered

German and Polish interests, both in Central and Eastern Europe, are similar though not identical, according to the Wilhelmstrasse view. Germany still opposes the proposed system of alliances and mutual aid pacts for Eastern Europe, but is ready to co-operate to maintain peace.

Meanwhile, Germany reminds the world again that it accepted the London communiqué of Feb. 3 as a basis for new discussions, which means she is prepared to talk over the whole complex field then referred to by France and England. But the Franco-Russian military alliance, Germany declares, upset this program and blocks the way to a general Eastern European agreement.

Among other problems being dealt with during Colonel Beck's stay is the German-Lithuanian conflict in Memel. It is also understood that Poland wishes to play a bigger role in the Danubian Basin.

In the economic realm, not only closer co-operation concerning the finances of Danzig is desired, but also improvement in Polish-German trade. The total volume of this trade has diminished considerably during the last few years. Therefore it is hoped that Colonel Beck's presence will speed up trade negotiations now proceeding here.

Yugoslav Student Federation Prefers Zagreb to Belgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia—The desire for independence in the non-Serbian parts of Yugoslavia is growing.

At a student conference just held here for the purpose of forming a National Student Federation, the other four Yugoslav universities rejected the proposal of the Belgrade University and decided that the seat of the new organization should be Zagreb rather than Belgrade and that the Executive Committee should consist predominantly of Zagreb students, with a representative from each of the other universities. The Belgrade delegation disapproved this plan and in consequence refused to enter the Federation.

Generally speaking, in unofficial cultural matters in Yugoslavia, Belgrade exercises no hegemony. Each regional and racial group has its own P. E. N. club and carries on an independent cultural activity. Each capital is distinguished by its special literary, musical and dramatic creations and each contributes its part to Yugoslav culture. The first place in this field belongs to the best productions.

Solution to Junior Crossword

	S	H	A	M		
B		O	V	E	R	
O	S		E	L	A	N
I	N	E	R	T	I	A
L	A	V	A		L	I
	F	I	G	S		L
	L	E	A	D		

Guesses (27)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; "Smith, where Jones had had 'had had,' had had 'had.' 'Had had' had had the examiner's approval" (Reader's Digest).
2—Yes.
3—Yes; New York has approximately 7,218,100; Chicago, 3,523,400; Philadelphia, 1,978,000; Detroit, 1,720,709; Los Angeles, 1,385,000.
4—Yes.
5—No; not in any.
6—No; the hammer and sickle are used in Soviet Russia. Italian Fascists use the Roman fasces, a bundle of rods with an ax projecting.
7—Yes, even Huey Long shouted "Amen!"
8—No; Philemon is toward the front of the New Testament, with regard to James.
9—No; it is the capital of Denmark. Stockholm is the capital of Sweden.
10—No; he was born in Virginia.

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Louisiana to Vote on Question of Huey Long's 'Dictatorship'

Issue to be decided at Democratic primaries in contest between forces of the Senator and those of pro-Roosevelt bloc.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—The issue of dictatorship will be brought into the politics of an American state possibly for the first time in the approaching campaign over the administration of Senator Huey P. Long.

Opponents of the Kingfish are preparing to cry autocracy in their effort to win the Democratic state primary seven months hence and are planning a unified pro-Roosevelt campaign to gain control in the State.

As a platform plank, dictatorship proves as novel to Huey Long's own State as to the rest of the nation. The policies that have led his enemies to take it up have largely developed since the last state election of four years ago. In fact, much of the extreme centralization of government in the State which Senator Long has promoted has been voted within the last year during the one regular and five special sessions of the Legislature.

Power Over Local Affairs

No such completely centralized state government can be found elsewhere in America. Due to his influence over the Governor and the Legislature, Mr. Long becomes the executor of all the newly-acquired authority.

The State now possesses an overseership of local taxes, police, firemen, schools, finance, and elections not to be duplicated in its entirety anywhere else in the United States. In any one of these fields of local interest, Louisiana's rule is equaled in few other states, and in some respects in none.

In reply to the charge of dictatorship, the Senator's defense as voiced by his friends runs like this:

"Senator Long has not taken power away from the press or ruled out free speech. Dictators invariably suppress hostile newspapers and make criticism dangerous. But the press of Louisiana can and often does condemn Long in as violent terms as it chooses. In fact the daily press of the State constitutes one of the chief factors in his opposition.

"Follows Modern Tendency"

"Dictators abroad have abolished their legislatures and set themselves up as the supreme lawmakers. The people of Louisiana still have their Legislature. Long controls it, but so have other political leaders in the past.

"His centralization of powers in the State follows a modern tendency that way. It permits quickness of action, and enables Long to do swiftly the constructive things he wants to accomplish. You certainly do get quick action in Louisiana.

"He has done a remarkably good job with the public works he has undertaken, notably good roads and bridges, the state capitol building, and the New Orleans airport, the finest in the world. He also has given splendid aid to education, both in the schools and the state university."

Argument of Adversaries

In answer, Mr. Long's adversaries predict the virtual vanishment of self-government under the continued concentration of the Senator's power. They declare he has multiplied political patronage in the State. They assert he has been extravagant in his public works, building beyond the needs or resources of the State. As to education, they insist he has reduced its standards by the introduction of politics. They say he has retaliated so sharply as to silence much criticism.

Extremely significant for the coming election is the control which Senator Long now has over the election machinery. He can legally dictate the naming of every election commissioner in every precinct in the State. The Legislature gave him this right at a special session last April.

Election commissioners are the men who count the votes. Usually both sides at an election have their representatives present to watch the count. It is a protection against election fraud. However, in Louisiana this customary safeguard is withdrawn. Senator Long's organization may supervise not only the registration of voters, but also the tabulation of the vote, save where local opposition is able to win the concession of rival election officials.

Situation In New Orleans

By state action rendering the city of New Orleans unable to meet its pay rolls this summer, Senator Long has been trying to force its Mayor, T. Semmes Walmsley, out of office. The Senator's aim, it is said, is to compel the New Orleans "ring," which the Mayor heads, to make a coalition with him for the January election.

While the Mayor and the Senator have lately been arch foes, at the last state election of 1932, they were allies. It was the coalition of the "ring" with the Kingfish at that time which won the election for him and set him up in his present power.

Pointing to that outcome, certain of the political chiefs here are vehemently resisting another tie-up with Long as fatal. A number of the lieutenants in the "ring" have however gone over to him.

Greatly disturbed by the desperate finances of New Orleans, some of its citizens would seek a return to normality by conceding the retirement of Mayor Walmsley.

Conversely, leaders in the Roosevelt movement in the State, seeking to beat Mr. Long, assert with the greatest vigor that the Mayor cannot resign and must not. If he is forced out, they declare the damage to the city political machine will of a certainty turn the January primary to Long.

Upper Right—© C. Bennette Moore

Battleground of Louisiana Politics

Upper Left—Canal Street, New Orleans, With Modern City on the Left and the Older on the Right. Upper Right—Pirate's Alley, So Named Because Pierre La Fitte Was Here Captured, Placed in Cell and Then Escaped. Lower—The City Hall, Principal Citadel of Opposition to the Kingfish

Long's Opponents Plan Unified Roosevelt Move To Win State Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Local foes of Senator Huey P. Long are struggling to weld every element hostile to him into one compact Roosevelt movement. They say they have already been able to accomplish this in the country outside of New Orleans, and that they hope to hold the lines of opposition here, despite the Kingfish's financial pressure on the City Hall.

Their object is to make the election issue pro-Roosevelt or pro-Huey Long: for the President or for the Senator.

Political leaders of the State who are at war with the Kingfish say they feel this is their last stand. If they lose in the Democratic primary in January they see no further chance of resistance. Hence they plan a final battle, and declare their hope of winning.

Benefits to Farmers

Besides the prestige of the President, two notable aids from the Federal Government are counted on by the anti-Long organizers.

Benefits to farmers received from the Roosevelt Administration are estimated as influential. Cotton growers and others given AAA payments from Washington for reducing output are to be approached, as one leader notes, with the political plea, "Can you forget what the Government paid you for not producing?"

Politicians also figure on federal relief as a help to the Roosevelt side. Relief administrators here have recently been changed, and a political foe of the Senator's placed in charge. It was he who announced that the FERA would take over the payment of 1400 of New Orleans's low wage employees, after Huey Long had managed to make it impossible for the city to meet its pay roll.

Skilled in Political Arts

Unhappily for the movement against the Kingfish, it is handicapped by its chief political opponent, the New Orleans "ring," which controls the municipal government.

Skilled as the city hall machine is in political arts, it faces the strongest state machine in the country, generaled by a master of politics.

Some of the political sponsors of the Roosevelt movement in Louisiana are of very high standing and possess the public confidence, but are overshadowed at the moment by the reputation of the "ring" and other politicians concerned.

The drive to line up Mr. Long's foes behind the President will be publicly opened within a month, it is said by its exponents. A full ticket, from United States Senator down, is forecast. If the campaign of the Long opposition develops as now mapped, the presidential year of 1936 will be opened in January by one of its most spectacular struggles.

Budget Balancing In Kansas Done By 'Business Methods'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3 (AP)—Gov. Alf M. Landon, who promised to balance the Kansas State budget and did, told the nation yesterday how his campaign pledge was kept.

The businessman Governor mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate in 1936, laid down two general rules: (1) apply business principles to government; (2) don't spend money that is not available.

Kansas entered upon the new fiscal year July 1 with the budget balanced and taxes cut. Since 1929, general property taxes have been decreased 32 per cent, Governor Landon said.

Speaking over a national hookup under auspices of the National Economy League, Governor Landon made no direct criticism of federal expenditures and deficits. However, he pointed to increases since 1932 and declared every citizen "pays his share of this tax bill whether he realizes it or not."

He recalled that President Roosevelt, before his election, advocated a reduction in government spending.

"In Kansas," Governor Landon said, "we have been striving to make a budget something real—something attainable."

He gave credit to state employees generally for the economies which made it possible to balance the budget.

South Carolina Revenue Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Income tax collections in South Carolina totaled $1,920,000—an increase of nearly $300,000 over the same period last year—according to a report of the State Tax Commission.

Students Read Entire Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Of the 140 students enrolled in the Bible classes at the University of South Carolina, 29 have read the entire Bible, while a far greater number have read the New Testament than the Old, says a faculty announcement. In fact, less than 10 students have not read the New Testament. The only students who read the entire Old Testament were those who read the whole Bible.

South Africa Puts Reformatories In School Category

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—The taint of the prison is to be removed from South African reformatories. Henceforth, they will be part of the educational system of the country and the staffs will be placed on the same basis as the staffs of vocational and industrial schools.

In announcing this change in the House of Assembly, J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Education, said that in collaboration with the Department of Justice he had recently appointed a departmental committee to investigate generally the administration of the various acts dealing with maladjusted and delinquent children and juveniles. In the light of this report it would be possible to consider the whole position in connection with reformatories.

They were taking such steps as they hoped would change the spirit of these institutions, and hitherto they had met with a considerable measure of success. For instance, some time ago all the inmates of the Tokai Reformatory (Cape Town) were allowed the day off without supervision and they all came back safely in the evening and reported. A second line of advance was the laying of greater emphasis on vocational training.

Mr. Hofmeyr said he thought in institutions of this kind they should regard vocational training more as occupational training designed to promote the better adjustment of the delinquent juvenile to the social environment in which he would subsequently find himself.

Another line of advance was the individual study of the inmates which would be achieved by putting the right man at the head and securing the right people for the school instruction work done in these institutions.

Thousands See Air Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Five thousand people flocked to the Amsterdam airport Schiphol when the National Youth Aviation Day was held by the Royal Dutch Airlines recently. Among them were 2000 boys. Several scores of them participated in the air races for home-built models.

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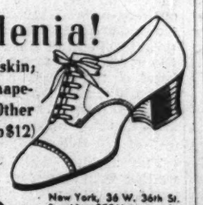
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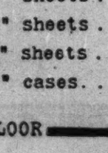
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SIXTH FLOOR

GOING TO Atlantic City?

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Women's Activities
X Wednesday and Friday Page

The Knitted Suit Spins a Variety of Yarns

Fashions—Foods
X Wednesday and Friday Page

Hand-Knit Sportswear

With Styles That Suit Each Figure

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

A SEASON of travel by train, motorcar and boat poses the question, "What is smartest for the actively mobilized daytime life of summer?" And if one answers, "Hand-knit suits," there is not likely to be much dissent. Hand-knits tend to press themselves when folded and laid flat after a day's work, and they are easy to pack and benefited rather than damaged by it. When custom-made or even carefully custom-fitted, they keep their shape, and neither do they cling unbecomingly to figures whose contours are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

The girls in our illustration who are sniffing salt air on the boardwalk are wearing two very modish examples of hand-knits. The suit on the left is composed of matching skirt and jacket and a solid-toned sleeveless blouse. The check fabric has a ground of dusty pink which is crossed by lines of brown, mahogany, and port. The blouse shows an even tone of the dusty pink. Link buttons of braided brown leather, a narrow brown leather belt, a brown ascot, a brown felt hat with a pink band and ornament, a brown suede hand bag, and white buck pumps trimmed with brown calf, complete an admirably harmonized costume, tailored in its lines and yet full of country color tones.

The more informal suit at the right has a skirt knitted of solid brown éponge and is worn with a brown-and-cream striped jacket and a sleeveless blouse whose stripes, otherwise identical, are woven in the opposite direction and punctuated with orange dots, the color of which is repeated in the knit sash, nonchalantly tied toward the front. A natural-colored straw repeats the creamy tone of the stripe, and dark brown string gloves and brown calf one-strap pumps, ornamented with stitching, build up a flawless ensemble.

By Wynn Richards

Left—Knit Suit of Silk Chenille, Composed of Chamois-Colored Skirt and Bright Blue Jacket and Blouse. Center—Bolero, Striped in Colonial-Blue, Geranium and Stone-White, Worn With Matching Blue Skirt. Right—The Suit at the Left Has a Check of Dark Brown, Mahogany and Port on Dusty Pink Ground. The Sleeveless Blouse Is Also Pink. The Suit at the Right Has a Solid Brown Knit Eponge Skirt, With Jacket and Blouse Striped in Brown and Cream, the Latter Ornamented With Orange Figures, Whose Color Is Repeated in the Sash. All From Mrs. Franklin, Inc., New York.

The suit composed of a bright blue wrist-length jacket, knit of silk chenille—resembling bouclé—and a matching blouse, both dramatized by bold squares, which become smaller in the blouse, is completed by a chamois-colored knit skirt, a chamois-colored felt hat, and a pair of doeskin gloves of the same tone. As the squares are formed of a yellow band, on the outside, a flame center, and a blue area lying between them, a second series of accessories can be built up stressing the flame color.

Bolero Style

The maiden with folded arms, waiting with assurance for the next pleasant event, wears a bolero which combines colonial-blue, geranium and stone-white. Her blouse, hat, and gloves are white and her scarf is a triangle, hand-crocheted in shell stitch in geranium yarn. The skirt represented is blue, but it might equally well be white. A one-piece white sun-back frock is also offered as an alternative in this ensemble and its colonial-blue shoulder straps tie it in with the bolero. Slacks are a third alternative, and with them it becomes an excellent deck or beach costume. The three roles it is qualified to play make this jacket and blouse *en suite* a valuable addition to any country wardrobe, and particularly useful as an item in a suit case of restricted capacity.

The cable stitch is very generally used for the straight, slim skirts that are universal, but in the matter of blouses, jackets and one-piece dresses the variety and ingenuity in stitches is almost incredible, and invention seems to recognize no limit with clicking needles as its agents. Although some sweaters are knit *à jour*, in all parts of a suit solid rather than lacy effects are to the fore. Ribs are extremely popular and are employed to slenderize the figure by arrangements in contrasted directions, so that they form diagonals and V-s at strategic points.

Stitches and Yarns

Many pleasing patterns are produced by means of stitches, which may be further individualized by changes in yarn, which throw them into relief. The new "scintillas," Dupont yarns with a cellulose thread, are effective for this purpose, and also certain Scottish yarns that blend two colors. A twisted cotton loop is used in association with wool to produce desired effects; and ribs are frequently of another material than the main ground, as are nubs, dots and spaced motifs. Shoulder yokes, vestees, collars, cuffs, scarfs may be achieved merely by areas of specialized stitches, sometimes but not always set off by variety in the knitting thread.

Pull-on and cardigan sweater sets are invaluable for summer sports. The cardigan makes an excellent golfing jacket. High shades are attractive, but the pastels are also much worn, and some show nubbed colors against neutral grounds. Sheer wool, angora, mohair, zephyr and cotton yarns are all used.

Designers are featuring for fall a three-quarter coat to supplant the wrist-length jacket and the bolero of summer, and it will have four pockets. These coats will be worn in the main with two-piece frocks, whose skirts will not be, as at present, invariably so made that they can be worn one day with the back in the front and the next day with the front in the back; some of them will button straight down, and some will wrap around. The blouses will continue to be hip-length and pull-ons, or will austerely close by a straight row of buttons. One-piece shirtwaist frocks, although less popular, will be shown.

High Necklines

Necklines, high now, will continue so, featuring the Peter-Pan and the double Peter-Pan collar. Plain round and square necks, and the shirtwaist collar unite with the Peter Pan in the perpetuation of youth. Scarfs, on the other hand, are regarded as a more mature style. However, they can be very snappily tied and draped, and this gives opportunity for such odd and striking details as metal rings, leather thongs, and odd straps through which the ends are passed. Buttons of irregular shapes and color contrasts, and rope and cord lacings of unexpected materials give great verve both to blouses and frocks.

Dark green with orange-red is already tingeing the fashion horizon. Medium brown is crowding out dark brown, the belle of the summer, and is associating itself with the blue-reds. Block checks, nubbed and flecked goods, and all tweedy mixtures will play an active part in the spectacle. But in the case of complicated color medleys, one tone will always be predominant so that this can be featured in the accessories.

Investing in a Piece of Ham

Brings a Week of Surprises for the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER or winter, we find the purchase of half a ham of fine quality an investment, providing at least five or six meals of a most satisfying nature. While these are varied sufficiently in themselves to avoid monotony we take no unnecessary risks, and since ham keeps better than almost any other meat, provide in between the ham dinners one of entirely different nature.

When buying the ham, I have the butcher cut off a slice 1½ in. thick. If one buys only a slice of ham, the price per pound is much higher than when buying a large piece or half the ham. For our first dinner we use the thick slice.

Fill a baking dish two thirds full of peeled and quartered potatoes. Sprinkle lightly with salt and place the slice of ham on top. Add enough milk to cover the potatoes entirely, and the ham partially. Bake slowly one hour or until the potatoes are done. Turn ham occasionally while baking. This dish is so good it serves to whet the appetite for the baked ham dinner which may follow next evening or a day or two later.

The baked ham is such an entirely different dish that even the most critical member of the family would never dream of saying, "What!—ham again?" The ham should be washed in warm water then allowed to soak in cold water for an hour or two. Put over a low burner and heat gradually until it reaches boiling point. Ham should never actually boil but must only be kept at boiling point with but an occasional bubble breaking the surface of the water. If this is watched carefully, the ham will be deliciously tender in two hours. Allow it to cool in the broth. When cool, remove skin and place ham in roasting pan. Rub in one-half cup of brown sugar and sprinkle with pepper, add two cups of cold water, cider, fruit or spiced pickle juices; bake in moderate oven at 350° F. 45 to 60 minutes; baste often. Fried sweet potatoes or mashed potatoes with fried pineapple are equally good with baked ham.

Next day we plan an entire change of menu. But the following evening cold sliced ham is enthusiastically welcomed when served with a crisp dish of macaroni and cheese, hot rice cakes or escalloped potatoes.

For another variation I soak two pounds of lentils, split peas or pea beans over night. In the morning put on the peas with several quarts of water, chopped celery, onion, green pepper and the ham bone with what meat and fat cling to it after cutting off remaining ham and mincing it for future use. The ham bone and vegetables give the soup an indescribably delicious flavor, and when cooked slowly for several hours and seasoned to taste, you will have a luncheon dish fit for a king, especially if homemade rolls are served with it.

As for the minced ham, our favorite luncheon dish is to spread a thick layer of the minced ham between two thick buttered slices of bread, dip the sandwich in a mixture of beaten eggs and milk and fry carefully on both sides in drippings or butter. Served hot, these sandwiches are most delicious with cranberry or other tart jelly. And like the old-fashioned rendition of "Home, Sweet Home, With Variations," the last seems the best of all.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Less Work

Waxed paper placed under the waffle iron at the table, large enough to protrude sufficiently to catch any overflow of batter which might run over, saves the laundering of tablecloths.

Easier to Keep Clean

Waxing painted window sills every so often saves the appearance of the sills and makes it easier to keep them clean.

For Longer Wear

A little talcum powder put on the hands or shaken inside rubber gloves makes them easier to put on and take off. Also using two pairs and alternating them, makes them last longer. Mrs. M. A. E., New York.

* * *

Home Cleansing

I clean artificial flowers by dipping them several times in white soap suds, and rinsing them in clear water to which a few drops of ammonia has been added.

Too Much Salt

If too much salt has been added to the soup, I put a slice of raw potato in the soup and boil for a few minutes. This helps to absorb the salt.

Rust Stains

I remove rust stains from cloth by wetting it with lemon juice, and then holding it over the steam from a boiling teakettle.

Miss H. S. Washington.

A Real Southern Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Perhaps when you are making up your page some time you would like to use a real southern menu and recipes, inclosed. These come from Kentucky via Indiana.

Menu

Fried spring chicken, cream gravy
Mashed or candied sweet potatoes (Irish)
Green beans with corn and bacon
Wilted lettuce
Hot biscuits

Fry the pieces of chicken, rolled in flour, in half lard and half butter. Cook slowly in covered skillet until crisp and rich brown. Make gravy with flour and milk poured into the pan drippings.

Use plenty of butter and cream for the mashed potatoes; southern cooking is rich. Beat them until creamy. If you serve the sweets instead, parboil them in their jackets until just tender. Peel, place in buttered casserole, cover with maple syrup, dot with butter and bake in slow oven until most of the syrup is absorbed.

If dinner is to be at night, prepare beans for cooking after lunch. Brown a piece of lean bacon in a skillet, use about a half pound to a pound and a half of beans, cover beans with water, add bacon, small onion, corn cut off the cob, say half dozen big ears, simmer slowly all afternoon. When done, liquor should be cooked down to almost none. In New Orleans they add red peppers to this succotash, and in Kentucky they add peeled potatoes about a half hour before dinner, just time enough to get them done. It makes a whole meal with a salad and light bread. Light bread is just white bread to northerners.

I reckon everybody knows how to wilt lettuce. Sweeten the vinegar a little and put plenty of bacon grease and onion on it. It is nice to add the little pieces of crisped chopped bacon last to decorate the top.

The hot biscuits should be made with lard, kneaded a little before cutting out, cut with a very small cutter, baked quickly and served frequently during the meal. A real southerner will eat quantities of them, not just one or two.

After eating this dinner, no one will have any room for dessert so I have left it out. (Miss) H. S.

Phoebe LaFlesche of the Omahas

By Ta-de-Win
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PHOEBE LaFLESCHE, of the Omahas, rules her household like a queen; but quietly and with but few words. Her cottage farm home in which I was a guest, was not too cluttered up with furnishings yet had enough for comfort, and every morning the floors were scrubbed until they were spotless. Although it was joy enough to sit on the front veranda with its wide stretch of rolling fields of alfalfa and corn, and meet the constant stream of Omaha visitors at the farm house, yet after the daily farm work was finished by Carey and his sons, some pleasant jaunt was planned. When we drove, Phoebe and I rode together and her husband and brother occupied another buggy—according to Omaha etiquette. Those rides were not over broad roads but country highways so narrow that, if two teams meet, the outside wheels of both turnouts rest in the ditch. In answer to a look after meeting the first team on such a drive Phoebe said: "Oh, yes, we often tip over but we pick ourselves up again and go right on." From these "highways" the horses turned off to plunge into the pathless, sunflower fields where only their heads would be above the tall plants. Here, with none but the goldfinches to hear, the improvised quartet would sing the Omaha songs at the top of their voices, while I tried to learn them. Then, perhaps the very next afternoon, two old Omahas would bring their drum to the farmhouse and obligingly drum and sing any of these songs as many times as I needed for memorizing them, while Phoebe would bring in watermelon as a pleasant interruption to our task.

The climax to my visit came when Phoebe, her husband and brother-in-law planned a party for the Easterner. During the afternoon, Phoebe and some of her pals prepared for an outdoor feast. At six o'clock a circle of some 30 Omahas were seated about the outdoor fire, there was an invocation to Wakonda, the Infinite One, a drink of pure water before eating, plenty of bread, chicken and soup and then the party went indoors, the men in the front room to talk politics while the women in the roomy kitchen kept a wonderful two-hour silence broken only by monosyllabic expletives. Then two Omahas with their drum appeared in the kitchen and the women at once came to life. They had the two men drum and sing while they circled about them.

Such gaiety was too much for the men, who joined the women and danced their own peculiar hippety-hop step. After this merry party had danced as much as they wished, the men returned to the front room for more politics. More silence from the women in the kitchen. Then, along about midnight Phoebe called the debaters from the front room to come and help eat the watermelons and cantaloupes fresh from the fields. Even then the party did not break up, but this time when the men returned to the front room the women went into a room leading from the kitchen and there, wrapping their blankets about them, lay on the floor and slept soundly. Thus they slept until three o'clock when one Omaha woman awoke, rubbed her eyes, arose and went out to the front room and up to her husband. She said but one word, "Come," and that was enough. He at once obeyed and those two started for home, the others soon following and that happy gathering drove off singing their songs with the drum beating out its accompaniment, which could be heard long after the Indians were out of sight.

Summer Styles From England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

IN LONDON this summer's fashions feature styles that are very dissimilar: on one hand there are the starchy materials, and on the other, fabric that is elastic-like in nature. Crisp materials, however, best fulfill the requirements of the summer frock for formal occasions. The accompanying illustration shows a dress of stiff muslin in sage green and white check with dull purple waistband clasped with a crystal buckle. The hat also is purple and green. In stiff materials organdie takes first place, but starched nets also are light and pretty for picture frocks. Pale blue and white is fresh and young looking, and black and white tartan is always smart. These nets compete in popularity with needle-run white organdie for blouses to wear with the summer coat and skirt. They are made with the frills or gauging so popular this season.

Crocodile weaving, or "skin effects," as they are called, are exclusively used for summer styles and appear either for evening, day or sports wear. For evening wear they are made up into the soft close-fitting dress trimmed with flowers or frills about the shoulders. For daytime wear they have invisible pleats and trimmings of white organdie—by the way, white accessories for the day frock are more in evidence than ever this season in London. The small inset in the attached illustration shows a collar piece of unusual shape. For sports or ordinary morning wear, one of these clinging materials is attractive in a check design woven in silk and cotton in uneven threads. The check, about half an inch wide, is woven in a slightly deeper tone but so near in color that at first sight the pattern is scarcely noticeable.

Modern weaving has many resources to draw upon. One that is quite different from any other appears in a cotton thread that will not take dye interwoven with woolen yarn. When the cloth is dyed the cotton thread produces a light overrun effect that is very pleasing. Light woolen fabrics can be dyed any shade and still keep a whitish bloom. An attractive example is "Priskmya" which is woven with a cotton reserve. Another type of weaving for very light woolens is a lace effect or honeycomb weave which is quite transparent. These materials will be useful for beach wear.

Drawn by Corbett, London

Dress in Crisp White Muslin With Check in Sage Green, Waist Band in Dull Purple, Clasped With a Crystal Buckle. Hat Is Purple and Green. Left—White Accessories for Day Frocks.

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Won't you try a KozaK to drywash your car and dust your furniture? It's hard to believe without trying, and satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed. If you don't like it, you don't even have to send it back. A postcard will bring prompt refund of your remittance. MAIL THE COUPON.
SAVES TWICE ITS PRICE every time used. Normal life, months.
KozaK, 3 Bank Street, Batavia, N. Y.
Please send —— KozaKs (39c each) stamps or coin enclosed, and return any overpayment in stamps. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....C.S.M.

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair. Grey, White or Lavender. 12 for $1.00. Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
style-freedom-poise

The exclusive design of Kickernicks cleverly provides a close, smooth fit . . . glovelike in its perfection . . . tailored to the latest fashion.
Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Value a product by the Integrity and Honor of its maker

Starting Friday, July 5th
ENNA JETTICKS
Nationwide Midsummer Sale of Discontinued Styles

From July 5 to 20 inclusive you can buy famous Enna Jettick Shoes at these special sale prices. These are spring and summer styles . . . just what you want to wear now . . . discontinued to make room for new Fall models.
$2.95 and $3.95
See them at your local dealer's. Also other Enna Jetticks (in sizes 1 to 12; AAAAA to EEE) at regular prices of $5 and $6
slightly higher in Canada
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc.
AUBURN, NEW YORK
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably

Boon to the Cook!
WHETHER you are the cook of the house or the one whom the cook strives to please—here's a hint—watch the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for new culinary ideas. They are fine sources of recipes and expert advice. They are a guide to many foods of dependable quality. In helping to make meals more easy to prepare and adding new interest to the menu, the advertisements are indeed a boon to the cook!

Listed Stock Quotations

• Bank Stocks and Motor Accessory Shares Feature Trading •

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Develop Irregular Trend In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Some went up, some down.

It was an irregular stock market.

And not a very active one.

Total sales approximated 610,000 shares.

Evidently traders and investors were a little fussy about what they bought. They wanted something that showed promise of good things to come.

Today they picked on New York bank stocks and motor accessory shares. There was considerable activity in the bank issues, some going to new highs for the year. The new banking bill restores underwriting privileges, which accounts for the new interest shown.

Corn Exchange Bank went to a new high with a gain of 2 points.

Reports that some of the automobile manufacturers plan to bring out new models for next year earlier than usual in order to "stagger" employment in the industry accounted for renewed activity and strength in the motor accessory shares.

Timken Roller Bearing rose more than a point to a new high.

Gains of more than two points each were recorded by Budd Manufacturing preferred and Briggs.

Electric Auto-Lite rose moderately.

Other moderate gainers included Barker Bros. preferred, Columbia Carbon, Pure Oil preferred, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, Spiegel-May-Stern and International Business Machines.

Among the losers were General Baking preferred, Glidden, Union Pacific, U. S. Smelting, Pressed Steel Car preferred, the McCrory Store issues and Cuban American Sugar preferred, off 5 points.

In the final trading the price trend became much firmer. There was considerable buying of the steel shares. The industrials and rails generally improved. The close was steady to firm.

The secondary railway loans were not in much demand. Southern Railway 4s of 1956 slipped back more than a point. Utility loans generally held firm but there was not much activity in them.

The commodities markets presented a preholiday appearance. There was some realizing in cotton attributed to improved growing conditions. Grain did little. At the close of the Chicago market prices were not far from yesterday's close.

When a market acts as it did yesterday and today traders want to know what it's all about. It had been supposed generally that prices would have a vigorous rise as a result of the overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives which defeated the "death sentence" feature of the public utilities holding company bill.

But the price rise yesterday was confined almost exclusively to the utility stocks. Holders of the industrials and rails thought it a good time to take profits.

Market analysts emphasize the belief that until things settle down to a normal pace it would be well to exercise discrimination in buying securities for investment.

There are stocks which have proved their present worth and which have a splendid future, and there are others which are not likely to come back soon.

Selective buying is in order.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 3	Last July 2
55	51	2†	Acme Steel	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	54
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	800	6¼	6	6	6¼
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	31¼	31½	31½	31½
9¼	4½	..	Advance Rumely	700	9¼	9	9	9¼
145¾	104¾	3†	Air Reduction	300	141½	141½	141½	141½
20½	15¾	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	300	16½	16½	16½	16½
1¾	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	300	1	¾	¾	¾
154¾	125	6	Allied Chem	300	152	151	152	151¼
6¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
23½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	23	22½	23¼	23
58¾	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	400	59	58¾	58¾	59
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	400	65	64	64½	65
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	47¼	47½	47¾	46½
28	13½	..	Am Bank Note	800	27½	27¼	27¾	27¼
84¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	50	63¾	63	66¾	63
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	500	15	15	15	15
127½	57¾	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	10	122	122	122	120
32½	21	1	Am Brake S&F	400	30½	30¼	30½	30¾
126	110	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	126	126	126	..
144	110	4†	Am Can	1300	139	138½	139	138½
20¼	10	..	Am Car &Fdry	1500	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
45¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1400	43	41¼	43	41½
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	400	90½	90	90½	89¾
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	2300	4¼	4¼	4½	4¼
29½	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	19½	19½	19½	19¼
22	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	19½	19½	19½	19¼
3¾	3⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	3½	3	3½	3
34	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	300	34	33¾	34	33½
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	300	3¾	3½	3⅝	..
37¾	28⅞	6*	Am Ice pf	100	31	31	31	32
8¾	4½	..	Am International	400	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	..
100	73½	..	Am Locomotive	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	200	48	48	48	48
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & ct	400	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
109¾	72	..	Am Metal 7%	100	107½	107¼	107½	107½
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
4¾	1½	..	Ab Power & Lt	5500	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4¼
23¾	6¾	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2300	21½	21¼	21½	21
27½	10½	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	2500	25½	24¾	25¼	24½
16½	10½	..	Am Radiator	4600	14½	14¼	14¾	14½
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	19¼	18⅝	19¼	19
24¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	300	20½	20½	20¾	20½
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¼
47½	31¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	41½	40¾	41½	41¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	137	137	137	..
78	63	h	Am Snuff	500	74¾	73½	74¾	..
91	72½	5	Am Tobacco	700	91½	91	91½	90½
93¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	800	92½	92½	92½	93
18¾	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	400	36½	36	36½	36¼
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	59	59	59	58½
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	138	138	138	..
130¾	98⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	2300	127¾	126½	126¾	126½
14¾	7½	..	Am Wat W & E	24600	11¾	10½	11¾	10¾
74¼	48	3†	Am Wat 1pf	200	70½	70½	70½	72
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	42½	42¼	42½	43
5¾	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	6800	14¾	14	14½	14¾
17¾	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	13¾	13½	13	13¼
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	1600	37¾	37¾	37¾	34¾
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
9¾	5½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	62	62	62	61¾
6¾	4	..	Arnold Constable	200	4¾	4	4¾	4¾
13⅜	7½	6†	Asso Dry Goods	400	9	8¾	8¾	9½
55⅜	35¾	2	Atchison T&SF	2200	47¼	47¼	47⅞	47¼
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	88	88	88	88
37¼	19½	2	Atl Coast Line	800	21⅝	21½	21⅝	22
28	21⅜	1	Rtl Refining	800	26⅜	26½	26⅝	26
44½	32⅝	2	Atlas Powder	300	39	38¼	38¼	..
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	111	111	111	111½
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	800	23¾	22⅞	23¾	23⅜
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	30	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	40⅝
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	3⅛	3	3⅛	3

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	11	10½	11	10¾
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	13	12½	12½	12¾
109	100¼	6½	Bamberger	10	106	106	106	106
5⅝	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
40⅝	32	..	Barker Bros pf	60	39¼	37¼	39¼	36⅞
50⅝	37½	.50	Bakuk Cig	300	46	46	46	47
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	800	8½	8¼	8½	8½
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall B	800	8½	8¼	8½	8½
19	15¾	.50b	Bestrice Cream	300	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
90	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	88	88	88	..
13½	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	700	15	14¾	14¾	14⅝
17⅞	15¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½
40½	34	2	Best & Co	300	40½	40¼	40½	40¼
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	1800	27½	26⅜	27⅜	26½
67¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	300	71⅜	70	71¾	70½
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	70	19	19	19	19½
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	500	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
23¼	16⅜	.40	Blomingdale	50	18	17½	18	..
10	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
59⅛	40	4†	Bon Ami A	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	..
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	900	25¼	25	25⅛	25⅛
40⅞	28¼	1	Borg Warner	1400	40¾	40	40¼	40⅛
33½	22½	2	Briggs Mfg	6800	35½	34¾	35¼	34½
42	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	100	40½	40⅛	40⅛	40
36¼	26⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	300	32	32	32	31¾
44⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	400	39¾	39½	39⅜	39¾
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	64	64	64	63½
125¼	123¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	124	124	124	123½
6⅞	3½	..	Bruswicke Balke	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
8¼	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	12	12	12	12
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	600	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4½
34⅞	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	1400	34⅝	32¾	34¼	32½
5¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1100	4¾	4½	4¼	4⅜
15	3¼	..	Bullard	400	13¾	13½	13¾	13⅜
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	400	17	16⅜	16⅞	17
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	400	15⅞	14¾	15⅝	14⅝

—C—

42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	200	33½	33½	33½	..
1½	⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	400	½	½	½	½
4½	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
20⅜	7½	.20	½b Campbell Wy&C	1700	21½	20⅜	21½	20¼
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	500	10¾	10	10¼	10¼
13¾	9⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	300	10	1	10	10¼
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
41½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	400	56⅝	56	56½	56¼
102	83¾	4	Case Thresh pf	30	101½	101½	101½	102
49¾	36½	1†	Ca'erpillar Trac	400	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	48½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	300	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24½
4¾	1¼	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞
33	1¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	230	30½	28¾	28¾	30½
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	1500	58⅝	58¾	57½	58½
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	20	30	30	30	30¾
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	42¼	42	42¼	42
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches Ohio	800	44½	43¾	43¾	44½
21¼	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	.00	19½	19½	19½	..
3	½	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	200	1⅜	1½	1½	1½
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	3⅞
8	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	7½	6⅞	7½	6⅞
34¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	37¾	34¼	37½	34½
2½	⅝	..	Chi Rk I P (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7¼	3½	..	Childs Company	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
50¾	31	1†	Chrysler	7500	48⅞	48	48⅞	48½
30⅞	27¾	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	200	28	27½	28	27¾
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	20¼	20	20¼	20½
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	94¼	94	94	94½
15	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
222	161⅞	8	Coca-Cola	400	216	215	216	217
18½	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	17	16⅞	17	17
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	103½	103½	103½	104
19½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18¼
99¼	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	60	99¼	98¾	98¾	99
2⅜	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	200	1⅝	1½	1½	..
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	430	11	10¼	10⅜	10¼
8	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	12000	8½	7⅝	8⅛	7¾
71	35½	6	Columbia Gipf A	400	72	70½	72	71
67	31	5	Columbia G pf B	100	69	69	69	67
69¾	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	800	70	68¾	70	69
93	67	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	91	90	97	89¼
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	200	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
68¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1000	65½	65	65	66¾
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	4500	20	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜
55⅝	35¾	2	Comwith T&SF	2200	47¼	47¼	47⅞	47¼
49¾	29½	3	Comwith & S pf	9500	51	48¼	51	48¾
114¼	112	5½	Conn Cred pf	200	114	114	114	113¾
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	100	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12¾
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	35¼	35	35	..
22½	14¼	1.25c	Consol Film I pf	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
27¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	4500	26¾	26¼	26⅝	26½
99½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	99	99	99	99¼
2½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1400	2½	2	2	2
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	800	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
1½	½	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	½	½	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Cigar pp ww	60	75½	75	75	75½
12⅜	8¾	..	Container A	400	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	3½
1½	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
60	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	59	59	59	59¼
86¼	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	85¾	85½	85½	85
30¾	..	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	700	10⅝	10½	10¾	10¼
37½	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	500	37¼	36¾	37¼	37
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	1	⅞	1	⅞
23	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	1800	21¾	21¼	21⅝	21½
51¼	41	2	Corn Exchange	1170	51¼	49¾	51¼	49
76¾	62	3	Corn Products	5500	76⅝	75¾	76	75⅞
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	300	4⅝	4½	4½	..
39⅞	35⅝	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	13⅞
33½	22½	1	Crown Cork & S	100	32	32	32	32
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	47⅝	47¾	47⅝	..
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	500	20	18¾	20	19½
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
8½	5¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	270	76	71	71	76
47½	40	2½*	Cudahy Packing	200	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	42
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	100	18½	18½	18½	19
10⅝	8½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	10	2⅛	2	2	2
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	7	7	7	7
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	400	20¾	20¼	20¼	20¾

—D—

8¼	6	..	Davega St	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	200	27¾	27½	27¾	27½
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	400	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	..
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	500	29½	29	29½	29½
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	800	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	14¼
94½	66	4	Detroit Edison	300	93¾	92	92	93½
33¾	26½	1†	Diamond Match	300	32½	32½	32½	32½
41½	34⅜	1†	Diamond M pf	100	38½	38½	38⅜	38½
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	1000	39½	38½	38½	38¾
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1200	24½	24½	24¾	25
105½	86¾	2.80	du Pont de Nem	800	103	102	103	102¼
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	129¼	129¼	129¾	..

—E—

8	3⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1000	8½	8	8½	..
149¾	110¼	5	Eastman Kodak	200	149¾	146	146	146¾
22	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	7500	22	21¾	22	21¾
29	19¾	..	Elec Auto-Lite	13500	23½	22¾	23⅜	22⅝
29	19¾	..	Elec Auto-Lite	13500	23½	22¾	23⅜	23⅝
6½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	200	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
8⅝	5⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
14½	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1600	14½	13½	14½	13½
16⅜	2	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2500	16⅜	13⅜	16¼	16⅜
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	1300	43	42¾	43¾	43¾
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	500	64	63	63	64
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	20	130	130	130	..
31½	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	32	31¼	32	31
32	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	700	32½	31½	32½	31½
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	600	20	19⅝	19⅞	19½
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	120	2¾	2¾	2¾	..

—F—

25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	900	20¾	20	20	20¾
113	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	20	113½	113	113½	113
1⅝	⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	900	36¾	36	36¾	35¾
116	103½	6½	Filene's pf	20	114	112	114	112
18⅜	12¼	*.40	Firestone T&R	700	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
95	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	500	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
57½	45¾	3½	First Nat Stores	900	54½	54	54½	54½
22	19	1	Florsheim Shoe A	200	22	22	22	..

43½	30¼	1	Food Mach	600	42	41½	42	41½
17⅛	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	14	14	14	14
19¼	2⅝	..	Foundation	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
28	19¾	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	700	27½	27½	27½	27½
16⅝	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	600	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
38½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	400	35½	35½	35½	35¼
13	4¾	..	Fuller 2pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	7

—G—

8½	8¼	..	Gen Am Inv	200	8	8	9	7¾
38⅞	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	200	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32½
18½	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	700	17½	17¾	17½	18
2¼	1¼	..	Gen Baking	600	9	8¾	8¾	8
133	118	8	Gen Baking pf	10	130	130	130	133
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	700	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
4¾	3	..	Gen Cable	400	3¾	3¾	3	3¼
63¼	50	4†	Gen Cigar	500	59½	59¾	59½	..
186½	149¼	6†	Int Business M	400	179	176½	179	..
8¾	3¾	.20	Int Carriers	1900	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	800	29½	28¾	29	29¼
46¼	34½	.60	Int Harvester	900	45¼	44¼	45¼	45¼
152	135	7	Int Harvester pf	100	144	144	144	..
3	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
29¾	11¼	.60	Int Nickel	4800	27	26¾	27	27
130	124½	7	Int Nickel pf	100	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
⅜	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
⅛	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
26¼	21½	1	Int Print Ink	800	24⅝	24¾	24¾	24¾
11⅞	10⅞	6	Int Pr Ink pf	500	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
18½	9¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	30	11¼	11	11	..
47	42¼	2	Int Shoe	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	..
28	17	..	Int Silver	200	18	17½	18	17½
74½	60½	4	Int Silver pf	20	68	68	68	68
10¼	5¾	..	Intertake Tel	4900	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10⅛
12⅜	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	100	10	10	10	10
11¼	6½	.20b	Intertype Corp	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	100	27	27	27	..

—J—

57⅜	38½	.25	Johns Manville	1200	52¾	52¼	52¼	53
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	180	60	59	60	58¾

—K—

12½	7½	.40b	Kaufmann D St	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
20⅜	15¾	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
3⅝	3⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19⅜	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf (h)	700	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
19	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	3200	17½	17½	17¾	18
17	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	4800	16¼	15½	16	16¼
18½	12¾	.50	Kelvinator Corp	700	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
21¼	13⅜	.80	Kennecott Cop	2700	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
38	23	..	Kinney pf	10	29	29	29	28½
24½	19¾	1	Kresge	1300	24

Business and Industry

Exchange Stabilization Now a 'Reckless Gamble,' Says Expert

Commerce and Finance

Deposits Gain Seen By Reserve Board As Big 1934 Fact

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A growth of $4,000,000,000 in Federal Reserve member bank deposits was mentioned today by the Federal Reserve Board as an outstanding development of 1934.

This increase was exclusive of a rise of about $2,700,000,000 in interbank and United States Government deposits. Factors listed as important were Treasury expenditures, deposits of gold certificates based on newly acquired gold and the issuance of silver certificates.

In its annual report, the board said:

"The increase in deposits, other than bankers' deposits, was relatively larger at banks in small towns and in the agricultural sections of the country than at banks in larger cities.

"Country banks, however, having no direct access to the open market, held a larger proportion of their new deposits as idle balances, while city banks invested a somewhat larger proportion of the incsease in their deposits in government securities and open-market paper."

The board said that bank suspensions during the year were fewer than in any year since 1920. They numbered 57 licensed banks with deposits of $36,793,000. Only one was a member of the Reserve System. The Board also reported that at the end of 1934 only 160 banks closed during the 1933 bank holiday remained unlicensed. Nine hundred twenty others had been placed in liquidation or receivership during the year.

On other pages the report set out that "developments in 1934 were all in the direction of easier credit conditions," that $15,000,000 had been lent to industry for new working capital, that an abundance of idle bank funds had reduced interest rates and that the volume of production and trade was larger than in 1933.

British Columbia Firm's 1934 Business Up 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Basic industries of British Columbia produced $142,926,773 in 1934, a gain of $22,500,000, or nearly 20 per cent over the 1933 figures, according to the annual industrial report, just issued by the provincial government here.

Of this, lumbering contributed $45,461,000 as against $39,155,000 in the previous year; mining $42,305,297 as compared with $32,602,672; agriculture, $39,826,141 compared with $36,647,007; and fishing $15,334,335, as compared with $12,001,471.

In the first half of the present year the 1934 rate of production was exceeded in mining and lumbering, and agricultural prospects are excellent. Fishing has suffered from labor troubles.

New High Levels For Power Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, July 3

ELECTRIC power output in the United States continues to make new high levels. United States production of electricity for the week ended last Saturday totaled 1,772,138,000 kilowatt hours, according to the Edison Electric Institute. This was an increase of 5 per cent over the corresponding week of 1934.

Several explanations are offered for the improvement. Hot weather has prevailed in the central and eastern parts of the country during the last week. Electric refrigerator sales during the last 12 months have made a permanent addition to the summer power load. A sustained pickup in manufacturing activity may be indicated.

Weekly data for June in millions of kilowatt hours are given below:

	1935	1934	P. C. Gain Over 1934
June 1	1628	1576	3.3
June 8	1784	1653	4.2
June 15	1742	1665	4.6
June 22	1774	1674	6.0
June 29	1772	1688	5.0

60 Credit Unions Extended Federal Charters in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—Federal credit union charters were granted to 60 groups of industrial and commercial employees and other groups during June, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

A total of 425 of these new thrift and loan associations have been chartered since the Federal Credit Union Act was passed last year.

Pennsylvania led the list of new organizations in June. Included among these were two groups of employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company, employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the Union Switch and Signal Company, the Pittsburgh Steel Company, the Philadelphia Consumers' Co-operative Club and the Aluminum Company of America.

Georgia was second, with new federal credit unions organized by the employees of the Georgia Power Company at Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Augusta. New organizations were also chartered among the employees of the United States Forest Service and the Southern Bell Telegraph and Telephone Company in Atlanta.

Other new groups organized under federal charters for co-operative saving and borrowing were located in California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Asserts Exchange Stabilization Now Hurtful to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Need for caution on Britain's part in any movement for exchange stabilization is stressed in an informative article in the current issue of the monthly review of Lloyds Bank, one of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions.

This article has been written in his private capacity by Mr. Herbert D. Henderson, lately Joint Secretary of the Economic Advisory Council, a body of nonofficial experts set up in London five years ago by the British Government to help it to reach conclusions where such questions as that of currency are concerned.

Mr. Henderson says that at this stage in Britain "exchange stabilization would imperil the continuance of the internal recovery and might lead to a serious reaction."

No Fixed Parity

He gives weighty reasons for this view. The absence of a fixed parity between sterling and gold, he says, has been an essential condition of the recovery which has taken place in Great Britain. It has enabled the United Kingdom Government to maintain as it could hardly otherwise have done conditions of cheap and abundant money without interruption over a period of several years. Mr. Henderson goes on to argue that the resultant trade recovery could not have taken place if cheap money had been intermittent.

He quotes admissions made by leading advocates of early stabilization to show that if stabilization had been effected at any time in the near past, deflationary measures highly injurious to British trade would have had to be resorted to in order to maintain any fixed relationship between sterling and gold.

This state of things has not passed away, in his opinion, and so long as it continues it would, he says, render the policy of early stabilization "a reckless gamble from the standpoint of our national interests."

On the other hand, Mr. Henderson is equally strongly opposed to any deliberate altering of the gold value of sterling as a means first to raising and then to stabilizing internal prices. "A policy of using exchange depreciation as an instrument to better an already not unfavorable competitive position," he says, "would be futile and short-sighted and an outrage upon international comity."

Not Against Pegging

Mr. Henderson would not oppose the tentative pegging of currencies at agreed rates in regard to one another by concerted use of exchange equalization funds. But he would stop short of anything beyond this, so as not to subordinate internal credit to exchange requirements. He adds that he does not expect that such a tentative pegging arrangement will be practicable "until the continental gold countries are prepared to abandon their present parities."

Mr. Henderson thinks that whether or not Britain returns to gold it will be unable to restore its export trade in the aggregate to its previous dimensions. "This," he says, "will not mean that we shall be faced with national decay or with an inevitable decline in the standard of living. It will mean that we shall be set a formidable task of readjustment and transfer. It will mean that we must either enlarge the volume of our internal trade actively or submit to seeing a large portion of our population remain permanently unemployed."

Good Crop Outlook for 1935 Is Important Economic Factor

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Crowded into the background by tax proposals and new deal legislation, crop prospects nevertheless are figuring importantly in economic calculations in the capital.

Complaints that heavy rains have been delaying the early wheat harvest in the Southwest and corn planting in other sections served to remind crop experts here how far nature had swung from drought to floods since last year.

The world-wide economic crisis has been traced to maladjustments following the war, including war debts, excessive plant capacity in some industries, top-heavy accumulation of gold in a few countries, and so on.

But analysts noted nature hardly had helped the situation, particularly in the United States. The early depression years brought big harvests, adding to unwieldy surpluses of cotton, wheat and other commodities and increasing deflation upon farm prices.

Last year in the United States the pendulum was at the other extreme as drought joined with the AAA control program to sharply reduce yields.

See Normal Harvest

This year, crop forecasters are looking ahead to a more normal harvest, nourished by the most abundant rains in years, in fact so plentiful in some sections that crop damage has been reported.

Department of Agriculture estimates based on June 1 reports indicate that conditions for wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay and pastures were at the 10-year 1923-32 average, in contrast with drought-ravaged fields last summer.

The 1934 crop losses have been followed by a substantial advance in food prices, further shrinkage in farm exports and a material gain in imports of foodstuffs. How much the drought had to do with retarding recovery is undetermined. Most business observers agree it had considerable influence.

The 1935 farm outlook has cheered railroad men and other handlers of farm products. While bountiful crops might leave another surplus problem at the door step of the AAA, some agricultural experts assert the chances are small this year, except for cotton, considering what last year's reduced yields did to surpluses held over from earlier depression years.

Moderate Price Recession

Improved crop prospects have been accompanied by a moderate recession in some farm prices. No later figures on farm income are available to show whether the setback has been sufficient to hit farm buying power and offset the larger volume the farmer may have to market.

Agriculture economists insist farm prices are still out of line with those of manufactured goods, despite considerable progress in overcoming the discrepancy the past two years. For May the Bureau of Agricultural Economics figured the ratio of prices received by farmers to those paid for goods they buy was 84 per cent of the prewar level compared with 96 in 1929 and the March, 1933, low of 55.

Nevertheless, many say a tapering off in farm and food prices should have a salutary effect upon business until public purchasing power rises sufficiently to broaden the markets for farm products and export channels reopen.

Exports of leading farm products in recent months have been the slowest in many years. Whether farmers can look forward to regaining markets abroad as a means of expanding their buying power is held to depend in large measure on the major problems on foreign trade, including international exchange stabilization and the lowering of trade barriers.

Mills in Carolina Curtail Production

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 3 (AP)—Textile mills throughout the Carolinas, as well as in the rest of the South, generally began observance yesterday of a week's production curtailment period, according to information reaching here.

Indications were that by midweek more than 250,000 textile workers would be idle in the Carolinas alone.

All Charlotte mills were idle yesterday, as were practically all of the 104 plants in neighboring Gaston County.

About half of the 13,000 workers in Greenville County, South Carolina, were reported idle, with a large proportion of the remainder due for lay-offs as the week progressed.

The curtailment was a part of the textile industry's decision to curtail production by approximately 50 per cent during the month, extending a 25 per cent reduction program which has been under way for the past 12 weeks.

U. S. Gold Output For May Is Higher

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Production of gold in the United States during May was estimated by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics at 276,000 fine ounces compared with 251,000 in April. For the five months ended with May domestic output was placed at 1,262,000 fine ounces.

World production in May was estimated by the same authority at 2,407,000 fine ounces compared with 2,290,000 in April. For the first five months world output was reported at 11,461,000 ounces.

Copper Imports For May Show Increase

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP)—Imports of copper into the United States during May totaled 29,070 tons, compared with 19,068 in April, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. May exports from this country were 14,303 tons compared with 24,675 in the preceding month.

Zinc imports into the country in May totaled 40 tons compared with 101 tons in April. May exports were 25 tons compared with 224 in April.

Exports of lead from this country in May amounted to 110 tons compared with 266 tons in April.

Pressed Steel Car Co. To Build N. Y. Subway Cars

PITTSBURGH, June 3 (AP)—The Pressed Steel Car Company received a $4,000,000 contract today to build 250 steel passenger cars for the New York subway.

Officials said they will allot 150 of the cars to the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Company of Chicago and will build the rest at its now practically idle McKee's Rocks plant.

U. S. Spends Less By $1,290,000,000 Than Anticipated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 3—The deficit wasn't so big as the Treasury thought it would be—not by $1,290,000,000.

A year ago, following his professional trade of financial soothsayer, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, estimated in the budget that the public debt of the United States on July 1, 1935, would be $31,086,633,874.

The actual figures have been added up, and come to $28,700,902,624.

This is a record debt, but at the same time it is not so big as expected. An encouraging factor in the situation is the way revenues have advanced over budget expectations. On the whole, however, Mr. Morgenthau and his experts made a fairly accurate guess as to revenues—their estimate was $3,711,650,688, whereas the actual was $3,800,467,201, or about $98,000,000 difference. This is a relatively small margin of miscalculation on such big sums.

Where the chief miscalculation occurred was in the estimate of federal expenditures. The Government has not spent as much as it expected, largely because of slowness in getting the great recovery program underway. Instead of spending2 $8,581,069,026 last year, as expected, the Administration, try as it would, managed to spend only $7,375,825,165. Much of the deferred spending will occur this year.

In one sense the Government's debt isn't quite so big as it appears. The RFC, for example, has made huge loans, and most of these will be repaid. Eventually, loans like these will be moved over from the liability to the asset side of the ledger. Mr. Morgenthau estimates that such assets are worth $4,037,000,000, and their liquidation will knock off approximately one seventh, or 14 per cent, of the debt total.

Small California 'Gas' Firms Get More Trade

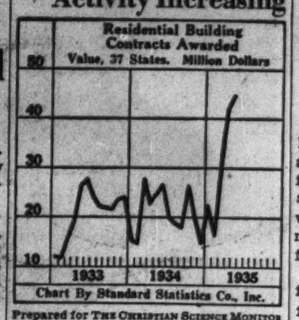
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 3 — Small companies are getting a larger share of the gasoline business in this state apparently, for the California Oil and Gas Association reported recently that the 10 leading marketers handled 12.82 per cent less of the total volume in May, 1935, than for the like month last year.

During the first five months of 1935, the association's report said, the 10 leading companies accounted for 409,660,771 gallons, or 73.56 per cent of the total distribution. During the comparable period of 1934, they distributed 454,064,561 gallons, or 81.16 per cent of the total.

Leading distributors, according to reports of the State Board of Equalization, were as follows in the order of volume during May: Standard Oil Company of California, Shell Oil Company, Union Oil Company, Associated Oil Company, Richfield Oil Company, General Petroleum Corporation, Texas Company, Wilshire Oil Company, Rio Grande Oil Company, and the Hancock Oil Company.

Residential Building Activity Increasing



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RESIDENTIAL building activity extended its gains in May, awards for the period being 81 per cent above those in May, 1934.

Because of the year-to-year decline in other types of construction activity, however, total contracts were off about 6 per cent.

The steady improvement in residential building has been largely the result of natural economic forces—advancing rents and the betterment in the mortgage situation resulting from a plethora of idle capital.

These factors probably will serve to moderate the seasonal decline in this division later in the year.

Administration To Prevent Hog Overproduction

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—With hog production so low as to assure further shortages of pork, farm administration officials consider their principal task is to prevent over-expansion when mother nature again provides abundant feed crops.

Gerald B. Thorne, director of the farm administration's livestock and feeds grains division, stated a big corn crop this year might mean a sharp increase of hogs next year which would glut markets open to American farmers without a control program.

"The year 1936," he said, "is an open book at present. We have no intention of holding production down to the level which prevails this year. As a matter of fact, we authorized greater production this year than farmers were able to obtain because of last year's short feed crops.

"Any 1936 program will permit an increased production over what there actually is this year."

Mr. Thorne said if small feed crops are harveseted, no action of the farm administration could increase hog production to meet market needs. But, he said, if a big crop is obtained a sharp increase in hog production would be almost inevitable.

"The administration's program," he said, "will be to provide for an increase in production to a more desirable level than the present both for producers and consumers.

"Production should be permitted to increase to a point where there will be an adequate supply of hogs for the consumer and yet where the farmer still maintains a fair price."

Mr. Thorne said if a 1936 corn-hog program is drafted, it probably would permit hog production to increase to meet the apparent domestic and foreign market available. In view of the sharp decline of exports, he expressed doubt that production should be permitted to return to pre-1933 levels next year, acknowledging, however, that changed market conditions might make desirable greater expansion of hog production than now seems desirable.

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1784 ★ 1935

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of June 30, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$237,289,976.22
United States Government Securities	127,700,792.44
State and Municipal Securities	31,807,005.93
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	28,193,655.61
Loans, Discounts and Investments	246,162,805.54
Banking Houses	14,105,134.57
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	7,222,928.16
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,198,265.65
Total	$695,680,564.12

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	30,563,545.60	$75,063,545.60
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		11,460,947.86
Acceptances Executed for Customers		7,685,606.30
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		831,960.96
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		100,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		132,259.36
Deposits		600,406,244.04
Total		$695,680,564.12

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Poor Umpiring Ruins a Major Baseball Game

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What this game of major league baseball needs most is not better players and managers, but more efficient umpires. True, the arbiter's task is a difficult one. In an average ball game the man behind home plate is called upon to make from 250 to 300 separate and distinct decisions. The men in blue uniforms are probably the most important men on the diamond. They are often the difference between a good and bad game of ball.

Umpires, like all other humans, are not perfect when it comes to making decisions. They miss them and would be first to admit it. But when the umps start missing plays that even the fans in the grandstand can see were called incorrectly, it is time to call a halt.

One week ago today the Boston Braves played a doubleheader with the Pittsburgh Pirates at Braves Field. The Braves have been down in the cellar of the National League for several weeks. They welcome any "break" that helps them play better ball, but they didn't get any "breaks" that day. The Pirates won two games and the first half of the doubleheader was a gift from Umpire George Barr, who that game worked behind the plate.

Young's Homer Foul

In the third inning, Pep Young came to bat with two men on base. He stepped into one of Fred Frankhouse's pitches and smashed it on a line toward the left-field fence, between the bleachers and pavilion. The ball cleared the barrier, about four or six feet on the foul side of the flag pole and as we in the press box saw it disappear, we mentioned how it was well for Frankhouse that Young "pulled" the ball into foul territory.

But suddenly we stopped congratulating ourselves, for looking down onto the field, it was apparent that everything was not as it should be. Young was circling the bases and the Pirates apparently had scored three runs. Bill McKechnie, manager of the Braves, put up a strenuous protest. In fact, every member of the Braves team did. McKechnie was eventually banished from the field. This decision cost the Tribe the game, as the final score was 4 to 2. Barr certainly missed a costly one that time.

On the same day over in Brooklyn, at Ebbets Field, the Dodgers played a single contest with the St. Louis Cardinals. One particular play, called by the veteran Charlie Moran, would have caused Manager Casey Stengel of the Brooklynites to file a protest if his boys hadn't eventually won in 10 innings.

The play in question came with Bucher on third base and Jimmy Jordan on first with one out. Danny Taylor drove a liner to right field and Jordan started for second with the smash. Bucher waited until Orsatti had caught the ball and then sprinted home. Jordan, of course, was not entitled to advance until after the catch, and Orsatti, after a momentary delay, threw the ball back to first as Jordan started back for that bag.

Meanwhile, Bucher had crossed the plate and was on his way to the dugout, actually pausing to watch the play on Jordan. Orsatti's toss caught Jordan for the third out of the inning, but as Bucher had dented the plate before the putout was made, his run should count. But for some unknown reason Moran disallowed the run. Stengel protested. He continued to protest and he was justified. Yet, Moran ordered him to the showers and the play stood as no run. This decision forced the game into extra innings.

Jordan Scored Cleanly

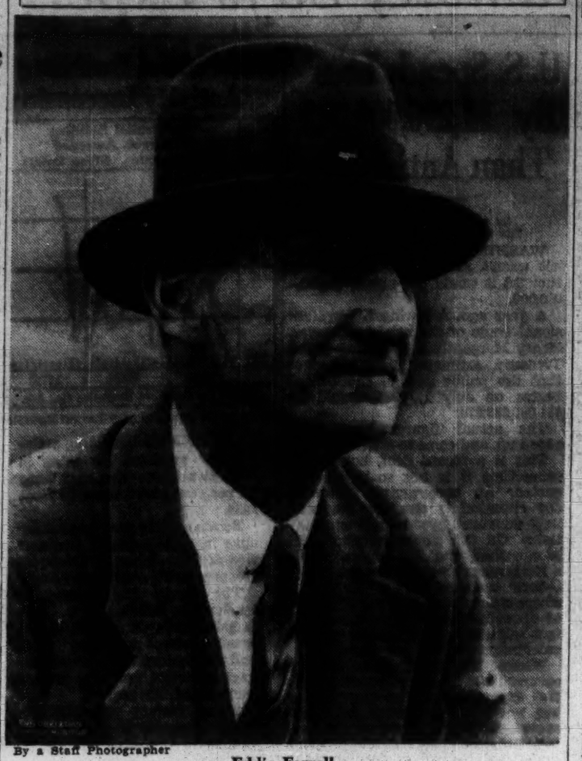
On June 28 the Braves were playing the Phillies. Bill Stewart was umpiring behind the plate. Buck Jordan was on third base and Hogan on first, when McKechnie, coaching on third base, signaled for the double steal. Hogan started down and drew a throw. Jordan, when the ball was thrown, dashed for home. The return throw to the catcher was high, and Jordan cleanly slid under the backstop's outstretched hands, but Stewart called him out. The following day a Boston newspaper printed a close-up picture of the play, which showed that once again an umpire had missed one.

At Yankees' Stadium the other day, the Yanks lost a game to the Washington Senators on a poor decision. Two opposing runs scored in the ninth inning when Joe McCarthy, New York pilot, thought that only one should have scored. The case was taken to President William Harridge of the American League.

Managers and players expect to lose their share of decisions. Even though they usually protest on the close ones, they know that occasionally umpires make mistakes. But it is a different story with the fans. They pay the salaries of these arbiters and for that reason have the right to question their ability. Decisions such as those mentioned above, chase customers away from the parks. The day Barr called Young's home run fair at Braves Field, one grandstand fan yelled, "I'll come to another ball game when you guys (the umpires) learn to use your eyes."

Perhaps if the umps were allowed more time before calling plays, fewer mistakes would be made. Under the present system, a decision must be made immediately after it occurs. If the arbiter hesitates, he is in line for more abuse. A quick ruling is more apt to be wrong than a decision to which is given a moment of thought.

Famous Track Coach



By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Farrell
Harvard and Olympic Mentor

Eddie Farrell Predestined To Become Successful Coach

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One would almost think he was predestined to become a track coach. Predestined because he was born and brought up in South Boston. Massachusetts has established a reputation as the stamping ground for track coaches. Just to mention a few products of these parts consider Mike Murphy, Keene Fitzpatrick, Johnny Mack, Steve Farrell, Pooch Donovan, Jack Moakley, Frank Kanaly, Johnny Magee, Doc Bowler and many others, some still active and some since passed on. And now we have Edward Leo Farrell, Harvard varsity track coach.

Either undaunted by the prowess of famed predecessors or spurred on by their achievements, the present Harvard coach, who hails from the South Boston sector, has established nationwide fame. Eddie Farrell might rightly be called a protege of Edward C. Hopkins, coach of the South Boston A. C. back in 1906-07, the heydays of that club which later became the Irish-American A. C.

Farrell was a good performer in his competing days and one of the so-called all-round men, having dabbled in numerous events with fair-to-middl'n' success, but his real specialty was the hop, step and jump. He sprinted, ran relay races, broad jumped and tried the shotput as well as excelling in the hop, step and jump.

Went to Stockholm

He went to Stockholm, Sweden as a member of the 1912 United States Olympic team in his hop, step and jump specialty along with Charles E. Brickley. At the tryouts in the Harvard Stadium Farrell finished second to Brickley, who was more famous as Harvard's great drop kicker. Neither man won a point in the Olympic competition however. On the return trip from the games Farrell landed in New York without a dime and had to borrow carfare home.

The Harvard coach has no publicity theories on predicting or diagramming future times and distances as maximums for athletes, but as long ago as 1926, when Paavo Nurmi was astonishing the track world, Farrell predicted a 4.06 mile.

"Mathematical figuring is not always reliable," he said. "One such table listed a maximum figure for the shotput which already has been bettered. If you get a quartermiler of the speed of Bill Carr and he continues on to run the half and mile equally as fast, naturally records are going and fellows along the type of Cunningham and Lovelock closely approach that. Take a pole vaulter 6ft. 6in., proportionately built and with a world of speed and up will go that bar, but as for predicting maximums—its not of much use or value. Mental attitude also plays an important part for each time a record is accomplished it stirs the other to comprehend that it can be done."

Mechanic Arts H. S.

Combining with Jaakko J. Mikkola, former coach of the Finnish 1920 and 1924 Olympic teams, who specializes on the field event men, Farrell now has a winning combination that is turning out a run of better track teams than Harvard has enjoyed in 30 years. Mikkola, incidentally, will visit England sometime in August to teach track and field coaching, at the school of the British A. A. U.

Eddie Farrell acquired his early training at Mechanic Arts High School. Then followed his athletic competitive career until 1914, when he coached Wakefield High School for three years. He came to Harvard as an assistant to William F. (Pooch) Donovan, served a couple of years under W. J. (Bill) Bingham, present athletic director, when the latter coached in 1921 and 1922, worked a few months under C. W. "Bill" Martin, and finally came into his own as head coach.

His early coaching duties as assistant took in field events mostly, and eventually he was appointed cross-country coach. Later, Farrell turned the cross-country over to Mikkola and took over the football training when "Pooch" Donovan passed on. His record as track coach has been unequaled since 1900. Beginning with 1928, the first year his team defeated Yale, the Crimson has won five out of eight meets, including the victory this year, the first at New Haven in 20 years. This year Harvard compiled a great record, beginning with victories over Dartmouth, Princeton, the heptagonal games, and the annual classic with Yale.

In addition to coaching the Harvard track and field team Farrell has been an assistant coach of field events on the U. S. Olympic teams of 1924, 1928 and 1932. With the college athlete Farrell has the happy faculty of getting each boy to give his best at all times and has developed many of those with good prospects into I. C.-4A champions.

In these days of disturbing coaching problems facing athletic directors it must be consoling to have a reliable and successful coach such as Farrell on hand. Give him boys who are willing to work and he will turn out athletes.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	18	.714
Chicago	38	28	.576
St. Louis	37	29	.561
Pittsburgh	39	31	.557
Brooklyn	30	34	.469
Cincinnati	29	38	.433
Philadelphia	26	39	.400
Boston	20	47	.299

Results July 2

St. Louis 7, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 9, Cincinnati 3.
New York 8, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	24	.631
Detroit	40	29	.580
Cleveland	37	28	.569
Chicago	33	28	.541
Boston	34	33	.507
Washington	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	36	.419
St. Louis	19	44	.302

Results July 2

Detroit 8, Cleveland 3.
New York 8, Philadelphia 5.
Boston 6, Washington 5.
One game postponed.

Yankee Wins Another

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Gerard Lambert's yacht Yankee, from Boston, sailed to victory today in a 36-mile Royal Yacht Club regatta race for class J yachts. Over a smooth sea and fanned by a mart breeze, Yankee skimmed over the course in Port Plymouth in 3h., 3m., 51s., finishing 9m. and 50s. ahead of the second-place Astra. Velsheda was third was in 3.12.2; T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour fourth, 3.16.17; Shamrock fifth, 3.18.50, and Britannia sixth, 3.20.11.

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With Peerio-Verna-Ruisi

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CARMEN
Casciotti—DeMuro—Garrotto
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POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets—.25, .50, .75, $1. No Tax.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A Veteran Among Veterans

FIFTEEN years ago last month there appeared in the outdoor championship track and field meet of the Western Conference A. A. a young sophomore by the name of Harold M. Osborn. He was representing the University of Illinois, and he scored four points for his Alma Mater by tying for first place in the running high jump. Little did any of those who saw him clear the bar that day realize that he was destined to become a world's record breaker in the running and standing high jumps as well as the champion all-round athlete of the United States and Olympic Games.

Harold M. Osborn

Some of His Many Titles

Among the national and international titles which he has held since that day may be cited the United States decathlon in 1923, 1925 and 1926; the Olympic running high jump and decathlon titles of 1924; the United States standing broad jump in 1925, 1926 and 1927; the United States standing high jump in 1925, 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931; the United States running high jump in 1925 and 1926 as well as a tie for first in 1922; a tie for first in the Western Conference running high jump in 1920, a tie for second in 1921 and first in 1922.

Still Bettering World Records

Having won all these honors, one would think that this veteran would be willing to rest on his laurels; but not so the famous graduate of the Illini. Just to show that he is still able to hold his own with the younger generation, Osborn entered the recent meet of the Ozark A. A. U. at St. Louis and won an exhibition standing high jump with a leap of 5ft. 6in., which bettered the world's record for the event by a quarter of an inch. As his jump was unofficial, it will not be placed in the record book as a new mark. It is to be regretted that the standing high jump was removed from the Olympic Games program in 1920, as it undoubtedly deprived the Illinois veteran of four laurel wreaths. And we suspect the only reason he has not won the A. A. U. championship at that event since 1931 is because it has not been held.

The Decision of Sept. 23, 1908

If Henry O'Day had never done anything more than the rendering of his famous decision of Sept. 23, 1908, his name would be assured a place among the leaders who have been connected with professional baseball. Many a veteran will recall that game between the New York Giants and the Chicago Cubs, which was played at the Polo Grounds, New York. It was the last half of the ninth inning, with the score tied, New York at bat and two men out. McCormick was on third base, Merkle on first and Bridwell at bat. He drove out a single, and McCormick crossed the plate, but Merkle, seeing the run had scored, did not touch second base. Evers, second baseman of the Cubs, noting this, in some way secured the ball, touched second, and O'Day declared Merkle the third out on a forceout, so that the run did not count.

O'Day's Decision Upheld

The crowd, thinking New York had won the game, rushed onto the field, so that play could not be continued, and O'Day called the game on account of darkness. This would not have been so bad but for the fact Chicago and New York finished the regular season in a tie for first place. The New York club had protested the decision of O'Day and the Cubs had claimed a forfeit. President Pulliam of the National League ruled that O'Day's decision was correct, denied the claim of forfeit, and ordered the game replayed. As Chicago won the playoff, it gave them the championship which New York would have won but for the quick eye and knowledge of the rules which Evers and O'Day possessed.

Above the Average Player

But O'Day was more than a splendid umpire. He was an above-the-average player. Starting his playing career in the early eighties, he was connected with baseball in one way or another for over half a century. For a time he managed the Cincinnati and Chicago clubs of the National League, but, meeting with little success along this line, he returned to umpiring, where his decisions were always received with due respect. In his playing days he was one of the best of pitchers. As an umpire he had few equals and no superiors.

Sporting Around the Hub

Record Entry List for Bay State Amateur Golf

NEARLY 150 golfers, a record field, will tee off next Tuesday in the first qualifying round of the thirty-first Massachusetts amateur golf championship at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton. They will seek the crown now worn by W. O. Blaney of Brae Burn.

A grand battle for the championship should come off, since Jess P. Guilford and Francis Ouimet have decided not to enter. Ouimet has won the title six times and Guilford three times since 1913.

Blaney will have the advantage of playing on his home course. His chief threat will no doubt be Fred J. Wright Jr., who has been training hard since the first of the season. Wright has won the state amateur title on six occasions. Other outstanding challengers are John Nies, 1934 finalist; Clark Hodder, Wilfred Crossley, Joseph P. Lynch, E. P. Kirouac, Joe Batchelder, Bill McPhail, Milan F. Heath Jr. and Searles Reed.

Braves Face Giants—The Braves come back to Boston tomorrow and play a doubleheader with the New York Giants at Braves Field. The first game starts at 1:30 o'clock. At this writing, the Giants hold a 7½-game lead in the National League pennant race. In nine games to date against the Braves, the New Yorkers have won seven and lost two. Friday is an open date in Boston baseball. The Red Sox return Saturday for a series with the Athletics.

Rhode Island Turf-Court Tennis—Three more seeded entrants, including top-seeded Arnold W. Jones of Providence, were eliminated at Agawam Hunt Club yesterday as the Rhode Island grass court men's tennis singles reached the quarterfinal round, reports the Associated Press. Jones defaulted to C Newton Kraus of Providence after taking a 4—6, 6—1 5—0 lead in their match.

Thomas Ridgway Jr. of Philadelphia accounted for the sixth seeded Francis Fitzpatrick of Providence, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, while Louis H Hobbs of Newport, just under Fitzpatrick on the select list, bowed to a Brown University student, John Hill of Waco, Texas, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

New England Tennis Doubles—Play in the New England sectional doubles tennis tournament, also being played at the Agawam Hunt Club, East Providence, opened yesterday with three of the seeded pairs reaching the quarterfinal round. J. D. E. Jones and Arnold Jones of Providence, former father and son champions, defaulted in the first round. The No. 2 seeded team of Albert Horton 3d and Clarence Chaffee defeated Don Martin and John Curtiss of Longwood in five sets while the last two favored teams, Carroll Harrington and Richard Chase of Providence and Edward and Herbert Fuller of Salem, Mass., advanced more easily.

Annual Battle Now On—The usual yearly struggle for terms between the Boston Garden and the Boston Bruins hockey team is now in progress. Yesterday saw another session, and although relations were progressively happy, the arrangements have not been completed to the satisfaction of both as yet. Good linen handkerchiefs are mopping freely flowing tears as each side bemoans the lack of profits and need for better terms.

Twilight Four-Ball League Field Day—The field day for the spring division of the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League will be held July 9 at the Charles River Country Club, weather permitting. All members who have played in any one match are eligible to compete for the prizes. Golf will be followed by dinner and good time, it was announced today by Glenn W. Lawrence, president of the Twilight League.

Water Sports on Charles River Tomorrow—A band concert under the supervision of the Massachusetts ERA and conducted by Walton Ives, an exhibition in fast aquaplaning by James L. Fitch and Everett Mansfield of the Winchester Boat Club, and a safety demonstration by Wallie Van R. Clausen, vice-commodore of the American Canoe Association, under the auspices of the American Red Cross, will be features of the holiday afternoon water sports' program at Charles River Basin and on the esplanade near the Union Boat Club. The affair is being staged by the New England Canoe Racing Association as part of the local program and as a presentation to the visiting Moose.

Immediately following the contests, the participants will board a specially chartered boat for a clambake on Calf Island in the outer harbor.

Braves Still a Mystery—Reports were circulated late yesterday that Ford C. Frick, president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, would be in Boston today for the purpose of conferring with Judge Emil E. Fuch, president of the Boston Braves, and Joe E. Brown, who is reported to be interested in buying the Braves. Secretary Ed Cunningham of the Braves stated at noon that Mr. Frick had not, to his knowledge, arrived in Boston and that he did not know when he was coming.

Archery Meet—The Waltham Archery Club is to hold an invitation meet at the athletic field of the Fessenden School, West Newton, tomorrow. It will be an all-day shoot and the leading archers from New England are expected to compete.

City of Boston Meet—Tomorrow at 10 o'clock on Franklin Field, Dorchester, the City of Boston will hold a track and field meet in connection with the Independence Day celebration. There will be eight events, all handicap, for men: 100-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile walk, one-mile walk, running broad jump and running high jump. Two events are listed for women, the 50-yard dash and 100-yard dash.

Here and There—Tommy Burke, 19, of Longmeadow, former caddy champion, yesterday won the City of Lowell golf title when he scored an 80 at the Vesper Club in the final round to give him a 54-hole total of 233. Ray Gilmore, defending champion, and Bill Farrell tied for second place with 237 . . . Eight hundred entries have been filed for tomorrow's tennis tourney at Franklin Park Tennis Club . . . Eddie Fuller of Salem and Don Martin of Longwood have advanced in the South Shore tennis tourney . . . Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, famous Texas girl athlete, who will make an exhibition tour with Gene Sarazen, is expected to play on a Greater Boston course July 15.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 3, 1910

THE Detroit Tigers came from behind to defeat Cleveland in an American League game, 4 to 3. The Tigers scored three runs in the eighth inning to tie the score. Three singles in the ninth won the game. Ty Cobb stole three bases in this game and made three hits, all for one base. Moriarty hit a homer for the winners.

Over the Net

IMPROVEMENT in the footwork of Helen Wills Moody since she began play in the Wimbledon tennis tournament is a result of special training she adopted at the suggestion of Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College track coach, and now trainer of the United States Davis Cup team, the Associated Press reports from London.

To develop more speed, Mrs. Moody followed Hillman's proposal that she put on spiked running shoes and practice sprinting starts daily. The former champion also set up a half dozen stakes in a row, weaving in and out of them to get more accustomed to shifting direction quickly.

Mrs. Moody's victory at Wimbledon yesterday has raised the hopes of those who look for a Moody-Jacobs final. Helen Jacobs also won her quarterfinal-round match yesterday.

Vines Is Favored to Win—Ellsworth Vines of California is favored to win the French professional tennis tournament which has started on the courts of the Roland Garros Stadium. To achieve victory, however, the tall Californian must overcome a field of top-flight professionals—Bill Tilden, Martin Plas, Robert H. Ramillion, Hans Nusslein and Albert Burke.

Miss Marble Caps Return With Success—Blonde Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, who started her comeback after a year's idleness by playing in the California state championship recently at Berkeley, crowned the attempt with success. She won the title, her third California championship, by downing Margaret Osbourne of San Francisco, 6—4, 6—3.

Princeton Holds Big Tennis Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 3—The tennis team of Princeton University swept into a big lead in the team point score of the Eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championships at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, yesterday, and entered upon the quarterfinal round of the singles with three of its team among the eight survivors. Dartmouth, which was on even terms with the leaders at the end of the first day of play, lost two of its players, though its leader, Paul L. Guibord, and both its doubles teams are still in the play.

Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton leader, was the instrument of the defeat of one of the Dartmouth players, Douglas C. Mook, 6—1, 6—2, while George B. Dunn, the lone representative of University of Pennsylvania, accounted for the other Dartmouth elimination, when he defeated Ralph B. Seeley, after a long battle, 2—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Edward C. Oelsner Jr., added starter for Princeton, when he defeated one of the seeded players, furnished the sensation of the day, conquering Leonard Straus, Rutgers, after another hard battle, 6—7, 6—4, 6—2; while Norcross S. Tilney was the third Princeton survivor, after a victory over Raymond A. S. Schneck of St. Johns College, Brooklyn, 9—7, 6—3.

Paul Guibord, Dartmouth leader, seeded first in the tournament, had an easy victory over Arthur Kaiser, Columbia, 6—3, 6—1, and the other survivors were Gardner Mulloy, University of Miami, William J. Simpson, Cornell, and Edward Bordin of Temple University.

Hack Wilson is Optioned

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 3 (AP)—Al Mamaux, manager of the Albany club of the International League, declared last night that Hack Wilson, former National League home run king, had been optioned to the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League last week. Report from Portland was that he had been purchased. Wilson stayed with the Albany team until Monday night, when the Senators played an exhibition game at Harrisburg. He did not make the trip to Syracuse, and was expected to leave immediately for the coast.

Lookouts Obtain Bean

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 2 (AP)—The Chattanooga Lookouts have obtained Belve Bean, right-handed pitcher, from the Washington Senators. Club officials said he would leave the Senators in Boston and probably make his Chattanooga debut July 4. Bean worked mostly as a relief pitcher for the Senators this year. He was credited with one victory and no losses.

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Von Cramm Wins From American; To Face Perry

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 3 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, German Davis Cup player, eliminated J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., today to gain the final round of the all-England singles tennis championship with Frederick J. Perry, the defending titleholder.

After putting up a remarkable offensive against the German player in the first two sets, Budge fell into errors and was set down in four sets, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Perry accounted for his arch British Empire foe, Jack Crawford of Australia, whom he met in the final of last year's championship. The black-haired English star split the first two sets with Crawford and then crowded on pressure to close out against him in the fourth, winning by scores of 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

The red-headed Californian, whose upset victories over Christian Boussus and H. W. (Bunny) Austin in the earlier rounds had stunned the experts, bowed to the German ace after a brilliant battle witnessed by a capacity crowd.

Budge was in the thick of the fray for two sets but fell into errors thereafter and Von Cramm, playing beautiful tennis all the way took the last two sets and the match in comparatively easy fashion.

Despite his errors, it wasn't so much that Budge let down after the first set as that Von Cramm simply turned into an almost perfect tennis machine.

Budge never ceased banging beauties into every corner, but the German missed nothing he could reach.

In the last two sets von Cramm won four services at love, using tremendous pace to rout the young American. His inability to get the ball over the net in the last two sets was costliest to Budge.

In women's doubles, fourth round, Mme. Rene Mathieu of France and Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, defeated E. H. Harvey and Joan Ingram of Great Britain, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Kay Stammers and Freda James, Great Britain, won in straight sets from Heeley and Dorothy E. Round, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—4, in a third-round match.

In men's doubles, third round, G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, Great Britain, defeated C. E. Malfroy and A. C. Stedman, New Zealand, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Bell and Alonso Meet in Semifinal Of Nassau Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 3—The last two players whose names are inscribed on the sides of the historic Nassau Bowl, R. Berkeley Bell, last year winner, and Manuel Alonso, former Spanish Davis Cup star, who was the victor in 1933, will encounter each other this evening in the remaining semifinal round match of the 1935 invitation grass court tournament of the Nassau Country Club, with the victor encountering Gregory S. Mangin, who has been a contender for several years, but has never won the event.

Since the trophy was first offered in 1913, only two players have succeeded in placing their names on it more than once. One of these, Watson Washburn, winner in 1920 and 1921, was in this tournament, but was eliminated on Monday. The other, R. Norris Williams 2d, winner in 1922 and 1923, did not accept the invitation this year.

Five national champions are among the 18 players whose names are inscribed on the bowl. William J. Clothier, in 1914, started the list, followed two years later by Robert Lindley Murray. Williams was next in order after the lapse during the World War, followed in 1925 by William T. Tilden 2d, and by John Hope-Doeg in 1929. In addition to these, numbers of players only just below championship rank, including Washburn, Wallace F. Johnson, John W. Van Ryn, and Francis T. Hunter, adorn its curved surfaces.

Nassau Country Club has undoubtedly one of the finest layouts in the United States for its purposes. Occupying the site of a farm that was a show place a century ago, with part of the original mansion still used for the clubhouse, it boasts the most perfect grass courts of 50-year-old turf, as well as a golf course that also dates back to the old-time lawns of the estate, with a sweep over the hills of more than a mile, clear to Locust Valley, the next station on the railroad.

Mangin reached the final yesterday in impressive style, when he eliminated Edward W. Feibleman, winner over Washburn, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, winning every one of his service games, and volleying his way to a break in each of the sets. Feibleman used every bit of his craft, but the forecourt play of Mangin was impregnable, and his service also most effective on the smooth turf.

The other singles match went to Alonso, when he swept over the former javelin star of the New York Athletic Club and Cornell, Herbert L. Bowman, by his court covering activity and sharply angled strokes, to win at 6—3, 6—1, leading all the way in both sets.

The doubles was brought down to the semifinals, with Bell and Mangin, Feibleman and James H. Van Alen, the court tennis star, E. C. Oelsner Jr., the Princeton player, and S. Ellsworth Davenport Jr., former Harvard player, and Frank Bowden and Albert Law Jr., the surviving teams. Feibleman and Van Alen had a hard task to eliminate Washburn and Arthur McPherson, the score being 6—3, 7—9, 6—4, before the younger pair conquered the veterans. Bell and Mangin also had to exert their full skill to conquer a made up pair composed of Guy Cheng, the latest sensation of the Chinese Davis Cup team, and J. Gilbert Hunt, runner up to C. Gene Mako, in the 1934 intercollegiates.

Gehrig and Ruth Bats

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Baseballs and bats autographed by Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth will be presented this summer to the outstanding athlete in each of the citizens military training camps. The trophies, donated by Col. Jacob Ruppert of the New York Yankees and J. A. Hillerich of Louisville, Ky., will be delivered by Gehrig to Secretary Dern at the game between the Yankees and the Washington Senators here Saturday.

A Woman in the News

Monica Shannon
Receiving Newbery Medal for 1934 From Elisabeth Briggs, Left

Monica Shannon, the Californian author whose book "Dobry" won the John Newbery Medal this year, has spent most of her life in the mountains and expresses in all her books a great love of the out-of-doors.

With this award, the medal for the most distinguished contribution of the year to American literature for children, is given to a woman for the fifth consecutive time.

Like most of the Newbery Medal books, "Dobry" deals with life in a foreign land. In a vivid setting of peasant life in a Bulgarian mountain village is portrayed the story of Dobry, whose aspirations rise above the soil to become a sculptor.

An unforgettable character is created in the grandfather, whose wisdom and philosophy give a depth of understanding that will be of lasting value to the children of junior high school age for which the book is intended. Many incidents are based on facts in the life of Atanas Katchamakoff, a well-known sculptor, who illustrated the book. He was born in Bulgaria, but now lives in California.

Native Fairy Tales

Monica Shannon first endeared herself to the hearts of children by her "California Fairy Tale.," in which she creates a delightful world of fancy out of the flowers, trees, and mountains of California which she loves so well. A second book of fairy tales, "Eyes for the Dark" is rich in the imaginative quality which she displays to a marked extent in all her books.

In "Tawneymore" she delves into the historic past of lower California to give an adventurous and colorful story of a half-breed Indian boy. Her fine feeling for words, their rhythm and cadence, as well as a lilting, joyous and elfin strain in her nature, are given full sway in a book of poems, "Goose Grass Rhymes."

All of Monica Shannon's books reflect her deep love of the out-of-doors, for practically all of her life has been spent in the mountains. Her memories go back to a childhood on a twenty-odd thousand-acre ranch in the Bitter Root Mountains of Montana, where on horseback she explored the high trails, and acquired a wealth of Indian lore and nature lore which was later to be woven into her charming fairy tales and poems. Here also evenings were spent in hearing poetry read aloud by a father descended from the Shannon ballad singers of Ireland and listening to old folk songs sung by a mother whose background was musical.

An Urban Captivity

"A valley between two mountains," as she calls the period spent in the city, she worked for a time in the children's department of the Los Angeles Public Library, where the children were delighted with her story telling hours. Then she married and went to live on a ranch in the high Sierras near Giant Forest in the Sequoia National Park of California. Here she lived for seven years, although the passing days to her meant only the beauty of sunrise and sunset. It is related that when a friend of hers, who was planning a trip to Europe, expressed regret that she had no watch to take with her, Monica Shannon insisted that she take hers, saying that she had no need for it, as at the ranch they regulated their day by "cow" time—when the cows came home they knew it was time for supper. A poem "Cow Time" is included in her Goose Grass Rhymes.

Monica Shannon, her husband, and a big police dog now live in a little cottage near the sea at Santa Monica, Calif. There is an old tangled garden, from which the visitor always goes away with an armful of flowers picked by Monica Shannon herself as she walks down the garden path to say good-by to her guest at the gateway where two stone lions give the place an air of ancient grandeur.

Every so often Monica Shannon feels the call of the mountains and goes back to the high places for a week or two at a time. In writing "Dobry" she said that she had to go back twice to get the inspiration which only the mountains seem to give her.

Bennett Takes Stern Stand Toward Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

banded 2000 strong, left the British Columbia Relief Camp recently to voice their mutual dissatisfaction with the Government's relief administration and to submit terms of their own. They seek a "work and wage program of 50 cents an hour to replace 20 cents a day and found."

The Battle of Regina

The transcontinental advance on Ottawa began in an orderly manner. In the meantime the Government dispatched reinforcements for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in Winnipeg where Manitoba jobless had begun to assemble. This precaution aroused instant resentment among the marchers. "There aren't enough Cossacks in Canada to keep us out of Ottawa," was the defiant challenge hurled back by one Arthur Evans, spokesman for the marching unemployed.

The army moved into Regina. Police blocked the way. Trouble broke out. A brief, pitched battle ensued. The clash brought instant repercussions in the Dominion capital. Debate between labor and government supporters marked yesterday's session in Commons.

Controversy Flares Over Dispersal Of Relief Strike Army

REGINA, Saskatchewan, July 3 (AP)—A controversy between the Provincial and Dominion Governments over the handling of striking relief camp workers gathered here flared in the wake of last night's riots in which one policeman was killed, 100 persons injured and property damage estimated at $25,000 done.

While Saskatchewan authorities were reliably reported ready to begin dispersing the strikers tonight, T. C. Davis, Provincial Attorney General, sent the following telegram to Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice at Ottawa:

"I demand that I be advised forthwith as to whether you consider the enforcement of the criminal code in this province is your responsibility or ours, and I demand that you forthwith instruct the police to take orders from me and from me alone in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the code in Saskatchewan."

At Ottawa, Premier Bennett told the House of Commons an investigation into the fatal crash would be launched, his statement coming after his Government had been assailed as responsible for the riots. At Vancouver, Que., 1900 men at the unemployment relief camp quit work pending settlement of their demands for higher wages and better food and living conditions.

While strikers' representatives and the Saskatchewan Government continued negotiations, with intimations that the Government would provide food for those still at the exhibition grounds here, 41 men were under arrest on various charges in connection with last night's disorders.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police with rifles patroled the exhibition grounds where between 1400 and 1600 were quartered.

Police said throwing of missiles at officers who went into the market square where strikers were meeting last night and arrested five or six leaders was the cause of the fighting.

Archaeologists Dig For Old James Towne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Jamestown Island, where the first permanent English settlement in America was made in 1607, is now the scene of extensive excavations by the National Park Service, under the direction of the Colonial National Monument Superintendent at Yorktown, B. Floyd Flickinger.

Archaeological work is being done "to investigate every evidence of the presence of man on the island. For that reason," says Mr. Flickinger, "we expect to go over the entire surface," which will mean the uncovering of many acres of possible sites of "patents" and home on these land grants, all of which are located as near as possible by records in the State archives at Richmond.

According to Superintendent Flickinger, the National Park Service intends to restore the colonial buildings on the historic island. Documentary evidence, supplemented by the "finds" on the island, will be the basis for this reproduction of "Old James Towne."

Airliners to Span Ocean In 20 Hrs., Sikorsky Says

MIAMI, Fla., July 3 (AP)—Flights in luxurious transoceanic airliners connecting New York and Europe in 20 hours and the most remote points on the globe in two or three days were envisaged by Igor Sikorsky yesterday for the near future.

The famous airplane designer expressed his views on new departures in commercial aviation upon his arrival from Stratford, Conn., in the giant sister ship of the 19-ton flying boat that recently wrote a new epochal chapter in transpacific flying.

He declared that since airplane speed has been increased to 200 or more miles an hour, designers now are going to forget about greater acceleration for the present and concentrate on producing safer and more commodious ships.

Census Gain Shown in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery's population has increased from 74,592 in 1933 to 75,728 at present, according to estimates of representatives of R. L. Polk Company, compilers of the city's new directory. The 1935 directory contains 39,856 names, compared with 34,896 in 1933.

Power Lobby Faces Double Investigation

(Continued from Page 1)

accept the House position or go without any bill at all.

First, by a vote of 258 to 147, the House voted to substitute its own version of proper utility control. Second, by 312 to 93, it defeated a motion to strike out of the bill entirely the provision dealing with the future of holding companies. Finally it passed its own bill 323 to 81 and sent the amended measure to the Senate.

Lobbies Face Inquiry

No sooner was this issue settled, however, than the pent-up resentment against probably the greatest lobbying duel in recent times burst forth simultaneously at both ends of the Capitol. The House voted sweeping authority to its Rules Committee to investigate all charges of undue influence by both opponents and proponents of the controversial bill.

Simultaneously the Senate referred to its Interstate Commerce Committee an even more drastic proposal which included an appropriation of $150,000 and expenses and delegation of subpoena power to assure "a full and complete investigation of the lobbying activities in connection with the so-called holding company bill."

Brewster Charges Bribery

The reports of undue and improper influence reached a spectacular climax in the House within a few minutes after the last roll call had been completed. Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine rose on a point of personal privilege and, with great earnestness and intense feeling, proceeded to levy charges against the Administration which brought shrill whistles of astonishment and cries of protests from even the cynical membership of the House.

He stated that shortly before the vote was taken, Thomas F. Corcoran, RFC attorney, had come to him in the lobby of the House and frankly warned him that construction would be stopped on the $35,000,000 Passamaquoddy project in his district of Maine unless he voted in favor of the "death sentence."

Absolves President

He said he doubted that such a threat would have been made with the President's permission if Mr. Roosevelt had known all the facts, but pointed out that Mr. Corcoran was a co-author of the original bill.

Administration defenders were quick to come to the presidential defense. Rep. Edward C. Moran (D) of Maine informed the House that Mr. Brewster had incorrectly quoted Mr. Corcoran. He said Mr. Corcoran had merely warned Mr. Brewster that if the latter voted against the "death sentence" his own personal service would no longer be considered of value to the Administration in legal aspects of the "Quoddy" project.

Still Another Version

Still a third version of the incident was that Mr. Corcoran informed the former Republican Governor of Maine that if he voted against the Administration he would no longer be permitted to take any credit for the project.

The seriousness of the charges and the intensity of the rebuttal provided a graphic indication of the temper of the House. Feelings were generally out of control and the membership was ready to strike at anyone or anything in retaliation for the pressure which has been applied in accordance with the President's determination to force the dissolution of utility holding companies through Congress.

What's Going On In the Arts

New York Stadium Concerts
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

BEGINNING their eighteenth season, the Stadium Concerts—the summer session of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra—started on June 26. Attendance the last two or three years has caused some watchers of the musical skies to wonder about the future of this admirable undertaking. Conditions have changed greatly since the concerts were founded in 1918. Good music by radio, especially orchestral; air-conditioned theaters, shiftings of population are prominent among the changes, and the management of the Stadium Concerts has evidently been seeking ways and means to meet and satisfy altered circumstances.

After experimenting in recent seasons with operas and dance programs as variants of the symphonic staple, the management has seen fit this summer to adopt an elaborate schedule of diversified entertainment calling each week for two opera nights (the same opera done twice in succession), two ballet nights (the same bill offered on successive evenings), and three symphonic concerts. In case of rain, I might add, the opera or the ballet is postponed and a substitute orchestral program takes place in the shelter of the neighboring Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. Altogether a carefully considered and alluring project!

For those to whom the Stadium Concerts are significant not only as an artistic but as a social manifestation, the public response is eminently interesting. The opening concert symphonic, with José Iturbi, the Spanish pianist and conductor, at the baton, and the American violinist, Albert Spalding, as soloist, drew an audience estimated at twelve thousand—a distinctly gratifying figure. The next night the first of the operas, "Aïda," was to have been staged, but rain forced recourse to the Great Hall, where no more than two hundred of the faithful listened to an orchestral program directed by Alexander Smallens, conductor primarily for the operas and ballets.

Fokine Ballet

The postponed "Aïdas" had their chance on Friday and Saturday nights (June 28 and 29), to an attendance of five thousand on the former occasion and two thousand on the latter, when, it is safe to say, at least ten thousand each evening had been hoped for. The second symphonic program, on June 30, with Mr. Iturbi conducting (as he was announced to do for the first five of the season's eight weeks), drew perhaps four thousand. Then, on July 1, came the initial dance evening, provided by the Fokine Ballet, with Mr. Smallens conducting the orchestra.

Dances have always gone well at the Lewisohn Stadium. Last August the début there of the Fokine Ballet was witnessed by something like fifteen thousand, and each subsequent appearance of the troupe attracted another huge throng. A repetition of that heartening phenomenon was taken for granted for this summer. Yet no more than six thousand gathered for this season's première. So far, the Stadium Concerts of 1935 have done better as concerts pure and simple (the event in the Great Hall is, of course, not typical) than in the guise of opera or ballet. Future developments, however, may prove otherwise.

The feature of the first Fokine program was indisputably that delightful fantasy from the old Diaghileff repertory, "The Spectre of the Rose," to the music of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance." In Nijinsky's one-time rôle of the leaping spectre Paul Haakon, an excellent dancer, exhibited real virtuosity. Dorothy Hall in the Karsavina part of the dreaming girl was less effective.

The program offered also the North American première of a choreographic comedy of eighteenth century Venice by Mr. Fokine, accompanied by music by Beethoven. It cannot be said that the rather amateurish and dull stage show gained anything from a score pieced together from some of Beethoven's lesser piano compositions, none too expertly orchestrated. The third and last dance number was the familiar Polovtsian scene from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor." Weber's "Euryanthe" overture introduced the entertainment and the overture to "Prince Igor" furnished an orchestral interlude.

Cyrena Van Gordon

It is easy to understand why "Aïda" was no more of a magnet—aside from the fact that it had been presented here on many occasions during the last twelve months. Only two members of the cast really filled their rôles—Cyrena Van Gordon, a regal Amneris, and Louis d'Angelo, a thoroughly competent King. Rosa Tentoni, whose young, clear soprano won flattering attention three years ago, is by no means ripe for Aïda yet. In spite of some beautiful tones, she continually bewrayed her immaturity. Paul Althouse was patently miscast as Radames, in the higher flights of the music—conspicuously.

Mostyn Thomas's fine baritone was put to some strange uses by a possessor who in his overanxious savagery seemed to mistake the King of Ethiopia for an ordinary ape. John Gurney contributed a sepulchral Ramfis and Paceli Diamond did her bit of havoc with the utterances of the invisible priestess. Naturally the performance derived benefit from the participation of the Philharmonic-Symphony, painstakingly led by Mr. Smallens.

Mr. Iturbi at his first two concerts has set only well-known (sometimes hackneyed) pieces before the assemblage. In the hearing the most telling numbers of the first concert were not Wagner's "Meistersinger" prelude and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, but the Mendelssohn violin concerto, in which both Mr. Spalding and the orchestra were heard to advantage, and three dances from the Spaniard Manuel de Falla's "Three-Cornered Hat," in which the Spaniard José Iturbi appeared to revel.

His second concert, evidently arranged with an eye to a variety of tastes, prefaced such moderns as Granados (the intermezzo from "Goyescas") and Ravel (the "Pavane for a Dead Infanta") with Rossini's "Barber of Seville" overture and Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, and appended in summation five excerpts from Bizet's incidental music to Daudet's play, "L'Arlésienne."

PITTS SANBORN

Fees for Radiocasting Records Get Blow in Berlin Law Court

Payment of royalty fees for radiocasting phonograph records, bitterly debated between radiocasters and recording companies the world over, has just been dealt a blow in Germany. A Berlin law court has just decided that gramophone records of musical items may be radiocast in the Reich without payment of copyright fees to the gramophone companies.

The decision has evoked surprise in countries where payment of royalties for radiocast records is an accepted practice. In only one other country, Hungary, has a decision similar to the recent German ruling been rendered.

The case arose from a suit by seven leading German gramophone companies against the government controlled Reich Radio Corporation. The action sought to prevent the radio company from playing any kind of gramophone record and to obtain damages for past violation of the copyright law.

Public Performance

The German court decision curiously hinged upon the interpretation of the radio itself—is it simply a "public performance" or is it something more? The gramophone companies presented the argument that the radio was not a public performance but an "extension" of the same. A rule abrogated in 1910 stated that musical records could be used for public performance free of charge. No one could foresee, of course, the tremendous changes that would be caused by radio. On the basis of these changes therefore the gramophone companies argued that the 1910 clause was not applicable under modern conditions.

At the moment, however, the old ruling is still in force and therefore on a technicality, the Berlin judges decided that musical records may be radiocast free of tax, but not speaking records. Since speaking records are insignificant in number compared to musical records, the triumph is momentarily with the German radiocasters. The gramophone companies are understood to have appealed the Berlin decision.

General Agreement

In Hungary the leading gramophone companies demanded a monthly payment of about $300, or £60, for the right to radiocast records. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Broadcasting Corporation on the grounds that gramophone companies have no business to claim copyright or other rights which belong to the artist.

In England the British Broadcasting Corporation has a general agreement covering the whole gramophone industry, which allows the radiocasters, in return for an annual fixed payment, to radiocast records when and as they choose. The artist's right in radiocast records is not recognized nor are records included in the scope of the agreement with the Performing Rights Society, to whom an annual fee is paid for all artists' performances on the radio.

The American viewpoint in distinction to European practice regards the copyright as primary. In the United States the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers owns or controls practically all of the copyrights on music. From this society, recording companies, radiocasters and performers alike must apply for permission to use any of the music which the society controls. To radiocasters "ASCAP," so-called, charges five per cent of the station's gross revenue a year for the right to use its music.

Signs of Revolt

But there are plenty of signs of revolt among the American radiocasting fraternity over this fee. The radiocasters claim it is too high. In the face of this protest ASCAP intends to raise the fee on the basis that frequent radiocasting of its music, particularly the popular copyrights that it holds, creates a high mortality on popular songs. ASCAP also claims that repetition of popular songs reduces the sheet music sales. In order therefore to compensate its composers for the short life of popular music it must charge a higher annual fee.

Both sides have merit in their arguments. Radiocasting has certainly increased the sale of records. The lack of good radio programs has forced many a listener to records to hear the type of music he desires. In England radiocast record programs enjoy a wide audience and are placed on programs without debate.

American networks eschew records though individual stations use them whole-heartedly. Many recording artists also arrive before the microphone with an advance reputation from the sales of their records.

It is obvious that in the United States and Europe there remain opportunities for friction between recorders and radiocasters. The basis, too, of international copyrights has not been ironed out between the United States and European countries. The occasion for an international conference on copyrights, therefore, appears to be due.

(A Wednesday Radio Feature)

Heads Librarians

Louis R. Wilson

Library Association Launches Intensive Study of Federal Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 3—A year of intensive study of the question of federal aid, a subject of debate among librarians, has been launched by the American Library Association.

Decision to defer negotiations on program, adopted in 1934, to seek from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 as a federal subsidy to libraries, until this study could be made and reported to the association, was reached at the annual convention of the professional group just concluded here.

Leaders in the association feel that in moving more slowly in this field, differences of opinion which now exist can be smoothed out until the profession is ready to proceed with a program which all can support. As it stands at present, a minority has doubts about the wisdom of the association's action in working for a big government grant.

Division of Opinion

All want to see library service extended, but there is difference of opinion as to how best to obtain funds to make possible the offering of library facilities to an estimated 45,000,000 persons who do not have them today.

The request for federal aid did not affect the action taken last year by the council to obtain a federal library agency to co-ordinate and promote library activities. This action will continue. Important consideration was given to the problem as to whether this agency should be established under the Department of Education or under the Congressional Library.

Considerable discussion was directed to the increase in the number of official documents resulting from the Roosevelt Administration and New Deal. As all of the data of the state and federal governments are being printed in a wide assortment of styles, recommendation was made from the conference that a special co-ordinating agency be set up in Washington to prepare all governmental documents in a uniform style and to keep an index of them.

Proper Use of Publicity

Charles H. Brown, librarian of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, emphasized the library's need to serve the community by becoming more active and organized in the manner of successful business firms. "Publicity departments or 'contact' men should be used deliberately to inform the public of the work of the library and to stimulate reading," he insisted.

Dr. Rufus B. Von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, spoke before the conference on the subject, "The Library's Contribution to the New Civilization."

"It is impossible for any new civilization to come from Europe," he said. "It will come from the Pacific, from the hundreds of millions of people now reaching maturity. America must assume the lead in developing that new civilization, and the public library, as the custodian of thought, stands in the center of America."

In the closing address of the convention Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said that "The lack of knowledge on the part of our electorate seriously threatens democracy. We must forget the belief that education is only for children. A system of adult civic education with trained and paid leaders at the head must be set up and the library must play the part of helping to unfold the facts to all."

Newbery Prize Awarded

Miss Monica Shannon of Santa Monica, Calif., was declared the fourteenth winner of the John Newbery medal for "the most distinguished juvenile book written by a citizen or resident of the United States and published during the preceding year." "Dobry," the winning book, is a story of a Bulgarian peasant boy who has an overwhelming desire to draw and paint and carve things, much to the misgivings of his practical mother.

Significant in connection with the awarding of the medal to Miss Shannon was the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first children's free library in America at West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass.

Louis Round Wilson, dean of the Library School of the University of Chicago, was elected president.

Other officers elected for 1935-36 were: First vice-president, Franklin F. Hopper, New York City; second vice-president, Miss Essae M. Culver, Baton Rouge, La.; treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee, Wis.; members of the executive board, Ralph Munn, Pittsburgh, and Margery C. Quigley, Montclair, N. J.

The next annual meeting will be held in Richmond, Va.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Far North Light Tenders Breaking 'Fast' of Year

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The lighthouse tender Cedar is steaming toward Bering Sea with another year's provisions for the nine lonely Americans who keep the three remotest lighthouses maintained by the United States.

Besides a cargo of food and clothing, coal, books, mail and kerosene for the lamps, the tender also has on board three keepers who are returning after a year's vacation. They will relieve three men who have not had a day off since 1933.

The heavily-loaded Cedar set out from Ketchikan, Alaska. During the next five or six weeks she will visit a score of untended lights and provision the manned stations at Scotch Cap and Cape Sarachif and at Cape Hinchinbrook at the entrance to Prince William Sound.

Three men are on duty at each station.

The lighthouses are equipped with powerful radios. During winter nights—sometimes 20 hours long—the men relieve the monotony with music from distant cities.

General Classified

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ST. LOUIS—Young woman who has had experience as Household Manager to take position as assistant to Household Manager in large educational institution whose students and faculty are all Christian Scientists. Must have thorough training in food work, a knowledge of institutional management and accounting and be able to assume executive duties. Apply in writing giving details of past experience to Household Manager, 5539 Page.

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(Continued)

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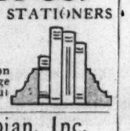

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Lawnmowers, Rakes, Fertilizers, Screen Doors, Kyanize Paints and Enamels.
Free Delivery Around Naugatuck Valley
STRAUSS HARDWARE CO.
395 East Main Street Phone 5-1103

COPPER KETTLE
59 East Main Street, Waterbury, Conn.
IS NOW OPEN SUNDAYS
Sea Food—Steaks—Dinners
75c and $1.00
Service 11 to 8

The New Westinghouse Refrigerator brings you streamline beauty, efficiency and conveniences.
Sold Exclusively at
HOWLAND-HUGHES

Permanent Waving
Facials, Manicuring
Expert Attention in All Branches of Beauty Culture
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9477

Linen and Palm Beach Suits
Cleaned and Finished Special
Form-fit method
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

Start the Summer Right with
Women's Seamprufe Slips
They're klingprufe, riprufe and colorprufe.
Tailored and Lace Trimmed
$1.95 and $2.95
THE MILLER & PECK CO.
Unsurpassed Workmanship
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Prices Reasonable
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS
PHONE 4-3636

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
WARNER FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY INC.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Beauty Stmdio
Permanents Which Show Individuality
Scientific Facials
Elizabeth Cobb Marguerite Blackburn
517 N. CHARLES ST. Vernon 1245

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Manufacturers' CLEARANCE SALE
Begins July 8
An event new to South Jersey! Manufacturers' Clearances of seasonable merchandise at prices that will set new records for value giving and will make many new friends for this store. Remember the date—it begins July 8th.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Ave.

WILLIAM SCHOPPY
DIAMONDS and PLATINUM JEWELRY
1130 Atlantic Avenue
Expert Jeweler and Watch Repairing

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

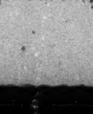
KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

Bertha Lees Dial 4-5548
HARPER METHOD
(Authorized Shop)
Shampoo
Marcel and Permanent Waving
Facials and Manicuring
152 S. VIRGINIA AVE. (at Hotel Morton)

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
Local and Long Distance Moving
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(Since 1886)

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
256 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.



LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST Or. 3-3108

For Diamonds and Watches
see
C. A. LUND
THE JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE., Near HARRISON ST.

Martens'
TEA ROOM SERVICE
Pies, Cake, Pastry
We Make Our Own Candy and Ice Cream
Free Delivery Service
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8580

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
in all its branches
14 Harrison Street OR. 4-8330

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1850
SPECIAL PERMANENT WAVE
$3.95
Genuine Frederic Vita Tonic Permanent $6.50
35c minimum prices prevail
Bud Beauty Shoppe
383 MAIN STREET

E. H. VANDIVER
Texaco Products

Havoline Wax Free Oil
Marfax Lubrication
Firestone Tires
Batteries
38 North Arlington Avenue
OR. 4-9571

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4192

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

THE SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main Street

JERSEY CITY

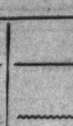
MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10267

BEFORE LEAVING ON YOUR WEEK-END HOLIDAY
STOP
for your
BREAD, CAKE, COOKIES
ADAM BLUM
625 Newark Avenue (Near the Elevator)

DONALD F. WOOD
Funeral Director
115 Linden Avenue Tel. Bergen 3-4288
Service from a Funeral Parlor If Desired
LADY ATTENDANT

NORGE
Roller-refrigeration
Gas Ranges—Oil Burners
Washing Machines
LAWLER'S
920 Broadway Bayonne
Telephone 3-0402



Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Large cans of big black pitted cherries 2 cans, 73c
White Rock Water, pt. bottles, $1.85 doz.
Large bottles Royal Scarlet ginger ale 10c a bottle
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Buy FUEL from
KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.
MONTCLAIR N.J.
LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.
19 Grove Street Tel. MO. 2-8300

Heating and Furnace Oils
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
Authorized "blue coal" distributor
R. H. See Coal Co.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone Montclair 2-0019

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONTCLAIR 2-0894

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Clairidge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4068

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
$5.45 *Regularly $6.50*
RED CROSS SHOES
WELLMONT THEATRE BLDG.
404 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
GOODRICH TIRES
Socony-Vacuum Products
Mobilgas—Mobiloil—Lubrication
BLOOMFIELD AVE. and ORANGE RD.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Mont. 2-0510

Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
We carry a complete line of moulds, cutters, and gadgets to make summer work in the kitchen easier. Pay us a visit and see our stock.
Phone MO. 2-3210 and 2-3211

NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS!
Large selection Standard and Portables—New, Used, Rented, Serviced, Sold.
—ONE-YEAR GUARANTEE—
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE MA 3-5766

AUTHORIZED
Sales Ford *Service*
MODERN MOTOR SALES
690 SUMMER AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
D. C. GULDNER, Mgr. Tel. HU. 3-8603

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

GRUNINGS
Ice Cream and Candy
For Particular People
496 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
BRANCHES Montclair and So. Orange

HARRY RIEMER
INSURANCE
Automobile — Fire — Plate Glass — Etc.
156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 BI-3-3200

Enjoy the Thrill of Shoe Comfort
Walkover Boot Shoes
RIEMER'S SHOE SHOP
548 Springfield Ave., Corner 11th Street

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone ORange 4-0200
431 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

For Your *Vacation* Needs
OUR COTTONS, SPORT SILKS and SHEERS are just the thing!
We invite you to come in at your leisure. We carry all sizes from 11 Junior to 44 Stouts.
EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE
Main St. and Essex Ave. OR. 3-0387

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture
by Trained Experts
Frederic's Vita-Tonic and Infra-Ray Permanents, $6; Eugene Permanent, $5
Other Permanents, $3 and $4.
337 Main Street OR 3-9518
"Service that makes us popular."

Sale Now Going On!
Specialists in Cotton Frocks suitable for any occasion; made by best manufacturers, who confine their lines to us only.
Youthful Models for Large Women
Prices Most Reasonable
Ravson's Cotton Shop
228 MAIN OR. 4-2734

Henry F. Schmidt & Co.
Stationery and Office Equipment
Greeting Cards and Sporting Goods
350 Main Street OR. 3-0787

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2141
NEAR DAY STREET

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
(Since 1901)
239-241 MAIN ST., ORANGE, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST., W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Plainfield Pastry Shop
Caterers
Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Our Specialty
ROLLS, COFFEE CAKE, CINNAMON BUNS AND DANISH PASTRIES
Only best ingredients used.
306 W. Front Street Tel. Plfd. 6-8032

ETTA'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
120 CHURCH STREET TEL. PLFD. 6-5849
Distinction and Refinement Are Characteristic of Our Work
Parking space always available.

Special Oil Permanent for dry or brittle hair, $7.00. Also other permanents, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. SPECIAL—Shampoo and Finger Wave or Water Wave, $1.00.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MisSIMPLICITY LASTEX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

MARINE SHOP
PHONE CLEANERS 6-0707 DYERS
627 PARK AVENUE
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell

138 EAST SIXTH STREET
TEL. PLFD. 6-0618

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. H. LUDEWIG
205 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-3009
Grass Seed Hardware
Garden Tools Garden Rollers

RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
Bird Cages Canaries
Gold Fish Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

WONDER GROCERY STORE
P. KILROY, Propr.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products.
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

SOMERVILLE

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct From Farm to You
BUTTER. EGGS. BUTTERMILK
(Special Delivery)
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
Tel. Lebanon 27 M. J. Sheridan Jr., Prop.

WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal—Lumber—Millwork
Mason Materials—Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., INC.
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
FUEL OIL
Phone Westfield 2-2188
Office and Yard
817 North Avenue, Garwood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

WEST NEW YORK

Gifts for June Events
Graduations—Weddings—Anniversaries
L. J. Rad JEWELS
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York

NEW YORK

ALBANY

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN

$5 $6
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y., and in
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

WHITNEY'S
Headquarters for
SUMMER FROCKS
Nelly Don! L'Aiglon! Sacson! and Other Fine Wash Frocks
$1.98 *to* $10.98
Second Floor

John G. Myers Co.
"SECRET SERVICE"
Bonded Seam
SILK SLIPS
2 for $3.89
$1.98 *each*
"Wonderweave" 100% Pure Silk. Complete Size Range from 32 to 44
STREET FLOOR

Boyce and Milwain
66 AND 68 STATE STREET
Everything for Travel in Leather Goods
BAGS—TRUNKS—SUITCASES
HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street

MEN'S WEAR
Flannel and Serge Trousers
Summer Sports Wear
Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
Broadway, Corner Madison Avenue

Now Featuring a Fine
"Maple 3 Piece Bedroom Suite, $44.50"
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Fabrics Lamps
GIFTS
Furniture Candles
Chas. H. Van Note's Son
Percy V. Van Note
144 WASHINGTON AVE. TEL. 3-8026

The Allen Food Shop
136 NO. ALLEN ST., Cor. Washington Ave.
Food Supplies
Fruits and Vegetables
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale
DIAL 2-5931

BINGHAMTON

Real Bargains
Be sure and attend
OUR SUMMER SALES
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET PHONE 4-3314

THANK YOU—MONITOR READERS

Vosburg's CORRECT SHOES
10 COURT STREET, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

SPORTS APPAREL
for summer vacations
No vacation outfit is complete without sports clothes. You'll find the smartest at
McLEAN'S
Tailored Silk Wash Dresses and Suits
PASTEL SHADES
Chiffon Dresses and Suits
Hannah Crowe
68 Chenango Street Phone 4-1131

Watches with a Reputation
Hamilton Elgin Gruen
Newest Models at
Darrow-Davis Inc.
82 COURT ST. Phone 20747
QUALITY JEWELERS

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

BUILDING SUPPLIES
Lime, Cement, Brick, Pipe
Prompt Delivery
Have You Ordered Your Winter Supply of Coal Yet?
Low Summer Prices
DOUGLAS COAL & SUPPLY CO.
345-347 GRAND AVE. JOHNSON CITY
PHONE 7-5815

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
C. J. WINEGAR
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service

116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

MICHAEL'S
CLEANING, PRESSING AND TAILORING
Valet Service
MILBURN and PAXTON AVENUE
All Articles insured while in our possession
TEL. 4535

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers

Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 8550-8551

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Grant 7431, 10 to 4 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Edwards
Complete Stock of Fashions and Home Furnishings
Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo
NRA EDWARDS
460 Main Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties.
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 2188

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

The Chocolate Shop
COME IN
Try Our ICE CREAM and CANDIES
We will serve you at lunch time—Salads, Delicious Home-made Cake.

CORTLAND—HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Coal and Lumber
Builders' Supplies — Paints
Phone 52

GLOVERSVILLE

The New White
$5 ENNA JETTICKS $6
are beautiful shoes and very comfortable
CHARLES BROOKINS

Summer Specials
Home Made Ice Cream
Full Line of Home Made Candies
Salted Assorted Nuts
Special 70c Pound
BOSTON CANDY STORE

ITHACA

MANHATTAN SHIRTS FOR MEN, $1.95
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

ATWATER'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Vacation Clothes
Men, Women and Children
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

Chubaroff
TEL. RI. 7133
HOME APPLIANCES
Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Cleaners, Ranges
EXPERT SERVICE
Convenient Terms 2801 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

QUALITY ECONOMY SERVICE
WESTMOUNT LAUNDRY
J. McLAUCHLIN, Prop.
Station Plaza Tel. Larchmont 1456

All Services Moderately Priced
ESCOTT SERVICE, Inc.

REPAIRS
TIRES
BATTERIES
WASHING
ACCESSORIES
41 Boston Post Rd.
Larchmont, N. Y.

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679

SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Need Radio Tubes?
The radio supply stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will gladly supply your needs with Monitor-advertised products.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FAR ROCKAWAY
Rockaway Park
BELLE HARBOR 5-0088
WESTRICH'S
Restaurant and Delicatessen
194 Beach, 116th Street

FLUSHING

COOL FROCKS
for warm days
$1.95 and up
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri. Until July 12th

Breyer's Ice Cream
at
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Phone Flushing 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

Croker-Evans Radio Service
Special Summer Prices on Auto Radios
REFRIGERATORS
41-51 MAIN STREET
Near Post Office
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6056

FOREST HILLS

Camp and Vacation Supplies
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin St. BOul. 8-2562

LORENZ Town Shoppe
Final Reductions *on all* Summer Frocks
Austin Street at Windsor Place

FREEPORT

WE DELIVER PH. FREE. 4549
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits
68 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
Next to Grove Theatre

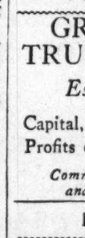
Gifts Greeting Cards
FREEPORT COSMETIC SHOP
— WE BUY OLD GOLD —
76 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
BY APPOINTMENT PH. FREE. 4619

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
PERMANENT WAVING HAIR STYLING
80 South Main Street, Freeport
Up One Flight

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD


Walk-Over for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East New York	Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Hegeman 3-2312
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Dr. Matthew Howard
OPTOMETRIST — OPTICIAN
95 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD
HEMPSTEAD 7595

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

LOWEST CUT PRICES IN LONG ISLAND
Cosmetics—Perfume—Toilet Articles
Irene Cosmetic Shoppe
Next to Loft's
POM. 6-7879 3740 82ND STREET

Dorothy Paton
New Home of Nelly Don
Dresses for All Occasions
SPECIAL—We allow 10% Discount to the Bearer of This Ad.
3746 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8839

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered.
80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1662

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

LONG ISLAND CITY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores Along North Shore of Queens
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8955

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

For Quality and Service
Call Lynbrook 7330
The Modern Tailor
Furrier, Cleaner and Dyer
158 ATLANTIC AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

How to Find the Local Dealer
can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

RICHMOND HILL

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phone Richmond Hill 2-8338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

The NASSAU COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave *A Lasting Wave*

MOLIETTA *Beauty Shop*
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43
Phone Rockville Centre 1140

SARNO'S MEAT MARKET

Prime Meats
Provisions
and Fancy Poultry
Prompt Delivery
30 MAPLE AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST ALBANS, L. I. Tel Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N Y

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers Speedometers—Shock Absorbers and All Electrical Equipment Repaired and Adjusted to Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
A NEW LOAN LIBRARY
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AVENUE Tel. OAkwood 7410

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

TEL. 144
WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.

Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
Central Valley, N. Y.

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

NEW ROCHELLE

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

WESTINGHOUSE and CROSLEY REFRIGERATORS
★ *No Down Payment*
★ *15c Per Day*
★ *2 Years to Pay*
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

NRA Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

LOUISE HAIRDRESSERS
Superior Service, Atmosphere, Refinement—Trained Experts in All Departments of Beauty Culture.
395 NORTH AVENUE Tel. N. R. {8631 5362
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

TELEPHONES
NEW ROCHELLE 7809 MAMARONECK 90
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Madeline's Beauty Shop
FREDERIC'S COMBINATION and FREDERIC'S FULL CROQUIGNOLE PERMANENT WAVE, 6.50
81 Centre Avenue New Rochelle 6536

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6856

New Rochelle
HOUSE of MUSIC
PROTECT YOUR PIANO
Special Offer
A Fine Tuning—A Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting of your Felts and under the Keyboard. $5.00 Complete
We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
82 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 4317

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon Oakwood 8800; Yonkers Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER AND BROKER
55 John Street, New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-9400 — 170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, Proprietor
July Clearance Sale
We will close during the month of August opening up again in September.
12 Lockwood Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
Hair Cuts—Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945
Also 5th Floor Ware's Dept. Store
TEL.: N. R. 2500

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, Prop.
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
SPECIAL SUMMER DISCOUNTS PREVAILING DURING JULY
FROM 10% to 50%
Main Street at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone N. R. 996

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
F. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed., Close 6:30 P. M.

ARM'S FOOD STORES, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
1408 CORTELYOU ROAD
Fresh Fish every Wed., Thurs., Friday
TEL. BUCKMINSTER 4-4155

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

Julia's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in Hair Coloring, $3.
Permanent Waving, $5
1623 CHURCH AVE. Buckminster 2-6761

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

NEW YORK

Manhattan (Continued)

BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains	10184	Poughkeepsie	4793
Ossining	1917	Croton	459
Tarrytown	2359	Chappaqua	383
Newburgh	3178	Mt. Kisco	5492
		Katonah	198

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

POUGHKEEPSIE

MEN'S COOL SUMMER SUITS
In Famous Lorraine-Haspel Fabrics
$12.75
Washable!
Easy Fitting!
Styled for Correct Summer Wear
Models: Single or Double Breasted
Sport Models with Bi-Swing Back
MEN'S DEPT., STREET FLOOR
LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK-WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
2 CANNON ST. POUGHKEEPSIE 7210

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open Sundays from 11 a. m. until 8:30 p. m.
Other Evenings Until 10 P. M.
NO LIQUORS SERVED

THERESA BAKE SHOP
A large variety of
Sandwich Breads and Buns for Your Outings

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We call for and deliver.

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call **4501**
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

Air Conditioning
makes this the most comfortable Beauty Salon in the city
Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
"The Shop of Service"
39 CANNON STREET PHONE 4913
Free parking to our patrons

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Monroe 6290-M, 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y. ... display advertising in the News Section.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schuls

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires — Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries — Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

PAINT and GLASS
for Every Purpose
DU ALL-DUST MOPS, OLD ENGLISH WAX and FURNITURE POLISH
GEO. H. WABNITZ
115 STATE STREET Main 1094

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Lawn and Yacht Chairs
Picnic Supplies
Croquet Sets—Electric Fans
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3454

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Miss Foster
The Treasure Cleaner
Delivery Service
Clothing, blankets, comfortables, puffs, sun covers, draperies, curtains, laces and fine linens.
Knitted Garments and Suits a Specialty
Every garment given the most careful treatment here at my own plant. 136 Summerfield Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 2010

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave.
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

Wikies for Men
Jantzen Bathing Suits
for
Men and Women
Good Luck Jar Rings
ALLING RUBBER CO.
Telephone 4-8408

The Sherwin Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY N. Y.
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

For
Real Heat
USE
ESSOHEAT
O-Gas-Co Sales Corporation
Tel. 4-3194 Night or Day

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

COATS FROCKS SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Mercnandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady —always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.

L. M. FOWLER
Insurance and Real Estate
307 State Street
Phone 4-8716

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES COATS—SUITS MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
7 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

L. C. WESTON
MILK and CREAM
Phone 2-6394-M 210 Root Ave.

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE N Y
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

Forman Genesee Garage
Diamond Tires
Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
800 E. GENESEE ST.

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

GOOD LUCK MARGARINE — Perfect Purity Freshness
Meats, Vegetables, Groceries, Fruits
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

DOROTHY G. INGALLS
"The Home Finder"
RENTALS
SALES
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO NEW COMERS
Loew Bldg. 3-1159, Res. 4-8713 and 3-7646

NEW YORK

TROY

Miss Jane M. Bennett
Feyl's Hat Shop
Hats from $3.50 up
5 TIMES BUILDING

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Spring Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery
Bleecker St. at Charlotte

Famous
GUY BASILE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
TELEPHONE 4-0606
212 GENESEE UTICA, N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NORTHERN ICE COMPANY, Inc.
Succeeding to the Properties of Watertown Ice Co., Inc.
465 MARTIN STREET
Modern Ice Refrigerators
Crystal Clear Ice Cubes
Telephone 1096 for Prompt Service

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, LIFE
ANNUITIES, SURETY BONDS
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT ST. Tel. W. P. 3500

White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2565

CHOICE FLOWERS
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses.
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
154 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 2222

Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Millinery
Clearance Sale on all Merchandise before Our Annual Closing for the month of August.
L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
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Greatest Food Show in the Lehigh Valley
The Farmart offers you good food supplies. We have a friendly group of Lehigh County Farmers, who co-operate to give you the best products of their farms.
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Permanent Waving, Hair Dyeing, Personality Hair Cutting Done by Experts.
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Fresh Eggs
Phone your Order WAlnut 0314
You may either call for or we will deliver. Deliveries made in the South Hills, Crafton, Ingram, Sheridan, Squirrel Hill, Oakland.
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Restaurant and Pastry Shop
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For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

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Reliable Department Stores
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Fine Groceries
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale
FOURTH AND PENN STS. PHONE 6258

Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys
'Always Reliable'
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Reading's Fine Cleaners
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Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
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Flowers
For Every Occasion
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PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

KENMORE ELECTRIC CLEANERS
You will get satisfactory cleaning service with the famous TRIPLE ACTION Kenmore vacuum cleaners. Write for a free demonstration. No obligation.
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"The market for good things to eat"
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GENERAL REPAIRS
Phone Sewickley 770 432 GREEN STREET

The Colonial Flower Shop
503 BEAVER STREET TEL. SEWICKLEY 545

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
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Lawn and Garden Seeds Fertilizers and Tools
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Personality Hair Cutting by Male Expert
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7019 GARRETT RD. BOULEVARD 197
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Family Budget Laundry Services
We Specialize in Laundering Men's Shirts
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Have You Made a Visit to Our New Furniture Store?
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"Atlas way the best way." Since 1900
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GENERAL INSURANCE
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BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Quality with Service
AT
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
126 WEST MARKET STREET
Silks, Scarfs, Hosiery, Negligee, Pajamas

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

A complete list of these programs will appear in the Monitor on the first Thursday of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Birmingham—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WSGN, 1310kc.

Arkansas

Blytheville — Wednesdays, 10:30. a. .m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p.m., KLRA, 1390kc.

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; second and fourth Fridays each month, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m.; KIEM, 1210kc.
Hollywood — Sundays, 1 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
Santa Barbara — In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Colorado

Denver — Thursdays, 8:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 10 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.
Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.
Pensacola—Mondays, 9:30 a. m., WCOA, 1340kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Every other Saturday, 1:15 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Columbus—Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Macon — Every other Saturday, 7 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Illinois

Chicago — Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.
East St. Louis—First and third Mondays, 7:05 a. m., WTMV, 1500kc.
Tuscola—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 3:15 p. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Evansville—Third Sundays, 6:15 p. m., WGBF, 630kc.
Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Davenport—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Sundays, July 7, Aug. 4, and Sept. 1, KFBI, 1050kc.
Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.
Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.
Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington — First Mondays, 8 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.
Louisville — Second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m.; fourth Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m. WHAS, 820kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m.; Sundays, 6:30 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, July 13 and 27, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Massachusetts

***Boston**—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit — Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak — Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.
Columbia — Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m. KFAB, 770kc.
Scottsbluff — First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.
York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.
Red Bank — Fourth Fridays, 4 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Binghamton—Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WNBF, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
New York—Sundays, 4 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 6:00 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati — Thursdays, biweekly, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cincinnati—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:30 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.
Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc.
Portland—Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1210kc.
***Glenside**—Tuesdays, during July and August, 6:30 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, during July and August, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays 1 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc.
Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Antonio—Wednesdays, 5:45 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, 10 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Virginia

Newport News — Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.
Petersburg — Third Sundays, 2 p. m. WPHR, 1200kc.
Richmond — Sundays, 1 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

Washington

Aberdeen — Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.
Olympia — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.
Seattle — Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.
Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KUJ, 1370kc.
Yakima — Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville — Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO 1200kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 6:30 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette — Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Wyoming

Casper—July 22 to 27, inc., 9:00 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.
Sheridan — Mondays, 7:30 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Vancouver — British Columbia Church of the Air, Sundays, Aug. 11 and Sept. 29, 1935, 1 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria — Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CPCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

***Hamilton**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
***Ottawa**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
***St. Catharines**—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 1:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
***Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne — Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

Shortwave

***Boston** — Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

*Daylight saving time.

[A Monthly Radiocast Feature on the first Thursday]

Toronto Tightens Motor Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act as it pertains to the condition and equipment of motorcars is urged upon police authorities of the Province in a recent memorandum from Attorney General Arthur Roebuck and T. B. McQuesten, Minister of Highways. The main object of the campaign against careless and reckless drivers is to impress the individual motorist with a sense of responsibility for safety and the need for personal co-operation.

Glaring headlights were named as the most common cause for complaint by the memorandum, which also called attention to the number of cars that drive with only one headlight burning. Police were also asked to check on tail lights, reflectors on trailers, brakes, steering mechanism, windshield wipers and rear-view mirrors. Number plates must be kept clean, and must not be obscured by bumpers or other projections.

Police officers were asked to warn offenders, and that failure to heed a warning should result in prosecution. The apprehension of the offender at the time the offense is committed will prove more impressive to the offender, and act as a warning to passing motorists.

Manitoba Starts Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The movement having as its objective continued education of those who have passed the public school age has been organized in Manitoba under the aegis of a group of educationists and the Provincial Government.

The new organization aims to organize a province-wide educational movement among men and women who desire to further their education. Sponsored by the educational department of the Provincial Government, a study of the famous folk high schools of Denmark was made by a Manitoba school inspector, and his observations figure largely in the methods to be adopted in this plan for adult education.

As an illustration of the success that adult education has had elsewhere, the work of St. Francois Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, was pointed out. Last year, the university organized 950 study clubs, 650 for men and 300 for women, with an enrollment of 7500 persons.

American Writer Named To Study Mexican Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—V. F. Calverton, American writer, is in Mexico to make a survey of the national educational program. Asked some time ago by the Mexican Ministry of Education to visit Mexico for this purpose, he took advantage of his proximity at the end of a lecture tour he was making in Texas, under the auspices of the Civic Federation of Dallas, to accept.

Calverton made a similar survey for the Soviet Government in 1932, and through knowledge of this, former Secretary of Education Tellez, when such a study was planned, named the American to do the work.

Worth Knowing

THE FIRST PASSENGERS EVER TAKEN ALOFT WERE A DUCK, A ROOSTER AND A SHEEP — WHEN JOSEPH MONTGOLFIER, IN SEPTEMBER 1783, SENT UP A BALLOON AT VERSAILLES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

27.

Check √ Yes or No

1. It is possible to punctuate the following so that it will make good sense: "Smith where Jones had had had had had had had had had had had had the examiner's approval." (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Approximately $1,000,000,000 leaves America every year in exchange for lottery tickets. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The first five cities with regard to population, are ranked as follows: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Louisiana has "parishes" instead of "counties." (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The letter "Q" appears in the name of one state. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. The insignia used by Italian Fascists is the hammer and sickle. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. President Roosevelt startled Congress when he submitted a share-the-wealth program. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. If you are looking for the book of Philemon, and you open your Bible to James, you should turn the pages to the right. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Copenhagen is the capital of Sweden. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Patrick Henry, famous orator and statesman, was born in Ireland. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

For the Scrapbook

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.—*Lord Lytton.*

The heights by great men reached and kept
were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, whilst their companions slept,
were toiling upwards in the night.
—*Longfellow.*

God grant that I may live upon this earth
And face the tasks which every morning brings,
And never lose the glory and the worth
Of humble service and the simple things.
—*Edgar A. Guest.*

God give me joy in the tasks that press, in memories that burn and bless;
In the thought that life has love to spend,
In the faith that God's at the journey's end.
God give me hope for each day that springs, God give me joy in the common things.
—*Thomas Curtis Clark.*

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Red, White, and Blue

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George C. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) sniffed the air carefully. He was parading alone—and it seems like a parade when Scroggins walks alone, because of the dignity of his progress—through the gates which lead into Boston's Public Garden from Charles Street, across from Boston Common. Just beyond the Hale statue, strange odors tickled the old squirrel's nostrils. This gave rise to the sniffing. He sniffed and sniffed, twirling his cane slowly while doing so.

Fib, sparrow chieftain, and Florrie, pompous pigeon, whirred to the ground in a perfect three-point landing.

"You're sniffing," said Fib.

Florrie winked and said nothing.

Scroggins sniffed again. "Quite so," he admitted.

Fib was not to be put off with any "quite so's."

"What makes you sniff?" he said.

"Try sniffing yourself," said Scroggins.

Fib tried it.

"What is it?" he said, apparently learning why Scroggins' sniffing had been initiated.

"I think," said the venerable squirrel, "that what we sniff is a smell and that the smells come from the swan boat wharf." He removed his hat and sniffed again. "And what's more," he said as Florrie winked. "The smell comes from painting, and here we are at the paint."

The three friends had come to the wharf itself, and there were three cans of paint, surely enough. Scroggins poked at one of the cans with his cane. The ferrule of the cane went into the can and when Scroggins drew it out, there was a white band

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Pokes the Paint

which had been made by the white paint inside the can.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins, and before he knew it he had wiped off the paint on the tails of his swing-tail coat!

Florrie winked. Fib hopped around and in great excitement tried to tell Scroggins what he had done, but the squirrel was busy with his cane, at the second can. When the ferrule came out of the second can it was tipped with blue.

"Dear, dear," said Scroggins, as he peered at the new ring of paint. And before he knew it, he had wiped off the blue on his coat-tails.

They now showed a streak of white paint and a streak of blue paint side by side and waving in the breeze.

Fib hopped here and there in even greater excitement and Florrie winked, but Scroggins kept right on poking and the third can into which he thrust his cane left a red paint mark on the ferule as he took it out. Again he said, "Dear, dear!" and again he wiped off the paint on his coat-tails.

So his swinging coat, showed red, white and blue.

Fib managed to tell Scroggins what he had done.

A look of perplexity flooded the Scroggins features.

"Red, white and blue! What shall I do?" he said with alarm.

Florrie suggested he go home and tell Mrs. Scroggins. He admitted that the idea was a sound one. Mrs. Scroggins looked at the marks. "Red, white and blue are the very colors for tomorrow, July 4th," said Mrs. Scroggins. Her husband laughed. "Isn't she wonderful!" he said to Fib and Florrie, and they nodded agreement.

"Besides," she said, "I easily can take out paint so your coat-tails will be as good as new."

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Budding Headwriters Are Again Invited to Try Their Hands at a Suitable Caption—This Time for a Dog Picture Sent in to the Monitor Camera Club by John O. Northcutt of Los Angeles. Your Caption Should Not Exceed Seven Words. A Postal Card Addressed to the Daily Features Editor Will Serve. The 10 Best Captions, as Well as the Names of Senders, Will Be Published With a Small Reprint of This Picture, on Wednesday, July 17. The Deadline Is Monday, July 15.

Brevities

Punch: A visitor to this country thinks that our long railway-tunnels are marvelous. Frankly, we can't see much in them.

New Yorker: Four thousand farmers came to Washington to voice their approval of the AAA. This is the first time the capital was ever besieged by satisfied customers—and ugly charges of skull duggery are going around.

Border Cities Star: New scientific device which banishes odors in the kitchen may fill a long felt want, but as a stimulant to the appetite a preliminary sniff of a sizzling platter of ham and eggs is still pretty hard to beat.

Humorist: In a hotel that has just been built in a North of England town there is a "Silence Room." Guests who don't quite know how they are going to pay their bill find it is just the place for a little quiet meditation.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

"What Hast Thou in the House?"

THREE women who found it necessary to earn a livelihood decided to pool their forces. They utilized the thing they understood best, cooking. They then rented a small store on a busy street. Here one of the women specialized in making big cookies, fudge cakes, lemon pies, and other similar items. Another of the women made stews, salads, chili con carne, chicken broth, and baked macaroni to be taken home. The third woman made beautifully clear jellies of various flavors.

The three women often found their store filled to overflowing with hungry customers. They were able to employ help, and were a benefit to their district while they received more than enough for themselves. The quality of their old-fashioned cooking proved to be a big hit in a big city.—Gail B. C.

Quotation for Today

An imperturbable demeanour comes from perfect patience. Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened.—R. L. STEVENSON.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Anticipate" used in sense of "expect" (J. A. M.)—The correspondent writes:

> H. W. Fowler, in "Modern English Usage," severely criticizes the use of "anticipate" in place of the word "expect"; and states that the Oxford English Dictionary gives nine separately numbered definitions for the word, none of which suggests the possibility of such a use.
>
> There appears to be a difference of opinion in the dictionaries as to the correctness of the use of "anticipate" in this sense. What do you say?

We have always been in favor of observing fine shades of difference between synonyms; but, for the sake of keeping the record clear, we submit the following:

In the Oxford Dictionary, under "anticipate," we find this definition: "9. To look forward to, look for (an uncertain event) as certain." And as an example the dictionary quotes the following sentence from Hawthorne's "French and Italian Journal": "He appeared to anticipate that flying will be a future mode of locomotion." Isn't that at least a first cousin to "expect"? Further, under "anticipated (participial adjective)," there is this definition: "3. Apprehended beforehand, looked for, expected."

Both the Standard and Webster's offer "expect" as a definition of "anticipate."

We, however, like to use "anticipate" when the subject, in looking ahead, experiences or forefeels some of the expected joy; for example: "She was happy in anticipating her vacation." There is also the sense of "to act sooner than, forestall"; for example: "Anticipate winter by buying your coal now."

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Occupy Till I Come"

THE 19th chapter of Luke's gospel records that when Jesus was in the neighborhood of Jericho (verse 1), he gave the parable of the nobleman who, on going to a distant country to inherit a kingdom, left a sum of money with each of his ten servants, adding the advice which our Common Version translates as follows: "Occupy till I come" (verse 13).

It is true that the Greek verb can mean "occupy" (or, rather, "be occupied"); but it was regularly employed in the sense of "to carry on a business, with special reference to the business of banking or trading" (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon: p. 534). Those who prepared the Revised Version evidently kept this in mind, for they suggest the rendering: "Trade ye herewith till I come"—inserting the word "herewith" to complete their concept of the sense; while Moffatt's translation is closely similar: "Trade with this till I come back."

In Lighter Vein

A Hollow Sound

Little Betty and Junior had attended a talk by a returned missionary.

"What did he tell you about the heathen?" asked their grandma.

"Oh, he said that they were often very hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums, it could be heard for miles."

At Least One Thing

Student: "What is the date, please?"

Professor: "Never mind the date. The examination is more important."

Student: "Well, sir, I wanted to have something right on my paper."
—*Answers.*

Squelched

A pompous individual, posing as an authority on education, went into the local school with the intention of putting the fifth grade through their paces in the geography of Europe. He began, "What is the capital of 'Olland?"

"H!" was the crushing rejoinder from the smart boy of the class.—*Tit-Bits.*

Graduation Dress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

THE writer has a daughter who was recently graduated from high school. The girl has all the normal hopes and desires of a girl of her age, so it was but natural that she should plan for an appropriate graduation dress. Her tastes are simple, but she did hope for something new and modestly lovely.

June and graduation drew near; but suddenly the means whereby the family subsisted were cut off. Just as a black cloud over the face of the sky darkens all the landscape, so this blow darkened every prospect. But all the family worked to see the silver lining.

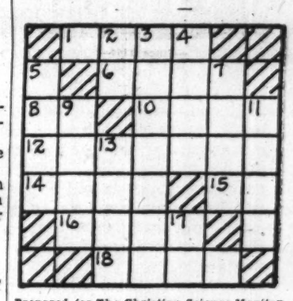
Just a few days before the great day, the father was in an office in the building where he is employed, and he telephoned to the girl's mother about getting material for a dress. Under the circumstances they did not want to go to a store and ask for credit, but this seemed the only way to obtain the needed goods. What to do in obedience and trust, was the question.

As the father hung up the telephone and turned to go, heavy-hearted, the lady in charge of the office came to him and extended a sizable bill, one large enough to cover the cost of a dress. She had overheard the telephone conversation and realized the import of it. She hurriedly explained that she wished the girl to be suitably gowned for her graduation. "Someone bought my graduation dress for me," she said.

The father was so overcome by this loving act that he was unable to express his thanks adequately, and could only accept the proffered aid and hurry away. Next day a happy girl selected the necessary goods and soon the flying fingers of her loving mother were fashioning a lovely dress.

The loan was repaid at the very earliest opportunity, thus making two "sunny hours" for a happy family; and the temporary clouds that darkened their sky have since blown away.

Crossword Puzzle No. 113



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Friend
6—Above
8—Bone
10—Dash
12—Inactivity
14—Melted rock
15—Chinese measure
16—Hog-like animals
18—To guide

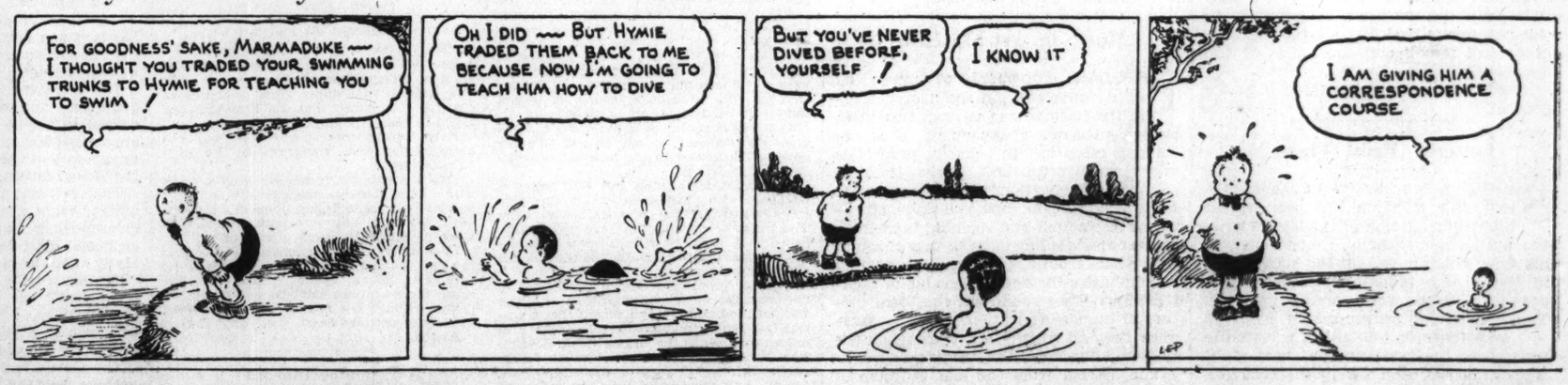
Down

2—Interjection
3—Medium
4—Dissolve
5—Cook slowly
7—Bird
9—Break suddenly
11—Brad
13—Wicked
17—A continent (abbr.)

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Is a Match for Hymie*

By LE PELLEY


FOR GOODNESS' SAKE, MARMADUKE — I THOUGHT YOU TRADED YOUR SWIMMING TRUNKS TO HYMIE FOR TEACHING YOU TO SWIM!
OH I DID — BUT HYMIE TRADED THEM BACK TO ME BECAUSE NOW I'M GOING TO TEACH HIM HOW TO DIVE
BUT YOU'VE NEVER DIVED BEFORE, YOURSELF!
I KNOW IT
I AM GIVING HIM A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE
LEP

The Adventures of Waddles—*Too Much Formality*

By THE HAGERS

THE DUCAT-PLAZA PROVED TO BE A HOTEL WITH FORMALITY,
AND NOT A PLACE WHERE ANYONE BUT T. FITZ-MAURICE COULD HAVE FUN.
AS I HELPED TED ADJUST HIS TIE AT DINNER TIME, I CAUGHT HIS EYE.
"ON MY VACATION, I'LL CONFESS," I QUACKED, "I DO NOT LIKE TO DRESS!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Power—Three Kinds

THE actual question at issue in the House of Representatives' vote on holding companies was almost lost to view in the chaotic struggle that finally developed. Whether the abolition of complicated utilities structures which could not justify to the Securities and Exchange Commission their existence as economically and geographically integrated operating units should be mandatory or discretionary became submerged in bigger questions.

The House finally voted 323 to 81 on a roll call—after trying vainly to vote secretly—to substitute its own milder measure for the drastic Senate bill carrying the "death sentence." But not until a struggle far deeper than the control of power companies had come to light. This was not merely the question of lobbying, raised in such sensational form by former Governor Brewster's charge that Administration agents had threatened to hold up the Passamaquoddy project in his district unless he voted for the "death sentence" which President Roosevelt had demanded. Mr. Brewster's charge, grave enough even in the modification given it by Administration spokesmen, should be investigated thoroughly along with charges of undue pressure exerted by the power companies' well-financed lobby.

But the very intensity of the lobbying was itself only the sign of a deeper struggle. Control of large concentrations of electrical power was incidental to the greater conflict between concentrations of financial power and concentrations of political power. The issue is not wholly simple, the lines are not altogether clear, but essentially this bill has disclosed a struggle to determine how far the great aggregations of capital which have habitually defied or circumvented state control could be brought under the dominion of the Federal Government.

The present Federal Government is in the hands of an Administration which bases its power largely on the so-called "forgotten man," the man who considers himself oppressed by what Bryan used to call the "special interests" and an earlier Roosevelt "predatory wealth." Much of the Roosevelt Administration's course is more readily understood if this source of its power is recognized. Much of its effort has been devoted to breaking the political power of great wealth while developing the political power of the "small man."

The wealth tax plan is typical. The present bank bill, calling for the transfer of control over credit from Wall Street to Washington, is in line with this general purpose. The building up of a vested interest in processing taxes among farmers as a counterpoise to the manufacturers' tariff, is another example. Many of these moves can be defended as in the general public interest. But there is always a danger that power will be used as arbitrarily by government as by private interests. And there is a tendency for such measures to become partial or sectional. Certainly they represent a realignment of political power that transcends even partisan boundaries. And only as the present struggle is recognized as part of this larger issue is it fully understood.

Many of the utility companies, and especially the great interstate holding companies, have sufficiently abused their power, and such abuses have been sufficiently exaggerated for political purposes, to make them stand today as symbols of the control of "big business" over government. In this instance widespread holdings of stock—congressmen are reported to have had 800,000 messages from citizens enough interested to ask a "no" vote—have tended to ward off the most severe attack of the Administration backed by a popular demand for utility scalps. Even the supposed "club" of the vast relief fund did not bring congressmen to the President's heel. Yet a large measure of control remains in the hands of the Federal Government.

And the underlying struggle for power goes on.

Letters? Print Them?

SHOULD private letters be made public? This question has been raised by the publication of the letters written by Charles Dickens, the novelist, to his wife, which have lain for many years in the British Museum, and have now been given to the world for the first time. The practice of printing even intimate correspondence and details of private life concerning the great and the near-great is one that has been rapidly increasing in recent times, and in some quarters there is a strong feeling that some curb should be put upon it.

A general ban upon the publication of the letters of famous people would, of course, be absurd. Many letters, as, for example, those of Byron, have been written with one eye on ultimate publication; others, like those of Horace Walpole, Charles Lamb, and the poet Cowper, are so delightful and chatty that the world's literature could ill afford to lose them. Again, there are writers, like Dante, whose private life so profoundly affects their public work that every detail of their most intimate experience is to be fondly treasured and examined.

No objection can be brought to the printing of the extracts from Dickens's correspondence now in question. No contemporary susceptibilities can be hurt by these letters; and they reflect no discredit upon anyone, however pitiful in some respects their story may be. Nevertheless, the reaction that is beginning to be felt against unworthy prying into the intimate relationships of the illustrious springs from a sound cause; for standards of decency and gentlemanliness should be preserved.

Unsatisfied Young Men

NEW ENGLAND young Republicans, who have just adjourned their first sectional conference at Eastern Point, Connecticut, deserve credit for deciding to postpone action rather than to rush forth with a platform possessed of damaging omissions.

One had rather hoped that youth could write a program offering light and inspiration to the senior members of the party. But there was little of either in the platform prepared by the resolutions committee. It came dangerously close to making a few palliatives masquerade as a thorough, integrated set of economic reforms. So the conference was not satisfied. Rather than write a platform that lacked a constructive alternative to the things they had criticized, delegates chose to wait.

Possibly the next conference, to be held September 28 and 29 somewhere in New Hampshire, may yield nothing better. Such deep-seated organic matters as the reasonable disciplining of production, the integration of world trade, the sustaining of purchasing power are not reached by planks calling for interstate labor compacts, unemployment insurance or even minimum wage laws.

Whether or not they can be reached by the young Republicans remains to be seen. But at least these young men have recognized that the problem is so enormous and controversial that no casual set of surface remedies could justify the hope held by many that Young Republicanism was to bring a searching, courageous and exacting spirit into politics.

Whither Weather?

THE world is growing warmer, Earl Chapin informs it in an erudite and fascinating article in the July Forum. This asseveration may cause considerable eyebrow lifting on the part of those who have shivered at a picnic in England on one of the poet's rare days in June, or spent a large part of a New England July Fourth struggling to relight the furnace. But facts are facts, and Mr. Chapin has lots of them on hand. Here are one or two.

In Holland, for instance, the traditional notion of a nation living on skates all winter is fast becoming a myth. The canals just refuse to freeze over. In Siberia, where forty years ago perpetual frost at the depth of two meters existed in some areas, there is now no frost at any depth, not even in the marshes. Trees are now growing in parts of Alaska that for 100,000 years have been nothing but cold, barren waste lands. If this sort of thing continues, the reader may conclude that the Hudson Bay will eventually become a subtropical lake. Cheerfully, Mr. Chapin reminds him that, before the Pleistocene or Glacial period, it was just that and may again become so.

Unfortunately, amid the wealth of information so interestingly described by the author, he utterly fails to hold out any hope for "perfect" weather. The suburban maid-of-all-work who turned the hand of the barometer to "Fair and Warmer" the night before her weekly day off came as near to doing that as anybody. After all, though, perhaps the idiosyncrasies of climate are easier to be endured than the arid deserts of silence in parlor conversation that would ensue if the weather suited everybody.

Music in Art Museums

POPULAR enjoyment of music by string quartets and small orchestras in the harmonious settings furnished by art museums grows apace. If something is often lost in acoustic properties under such conditions, there is some artistic compensation in the presence of noble architecture, fine paintings, statuary of distinction and splendid tapestries. These objects supplement beauty of sound with a background of line and color which re-emphasize the enduring value of creative effort. They round out the tonal picture of human aspiration with an assurance that all worthy art transcends the heat and burden of the working day.

The listener from the hall bedroom of the city lodging house escapes for a time into a world of dual beauty. The visitor from the country village sees urban life at its best here, where the flowers of civilization bloom without cost to those who care to enter the museum portals.

There is something appropriate in the meeting of the centuries of musical composition under a common roof with epochs of sculpture, pottery, painting and weaving. In the atmosphere of such places players and audience are subjected to the influence of multiform beauties which tend not so much to distract attention from the music as to elevate performance and appreciation alike. Music in art museums cannot be a substitute for the rendering of fine compositions in the concert hall; but it is a worthy supplement to these formal activities of the professional interpreter of tonal beauty.

North Country Plays

Book News of the Day

SLOWLY there are being built up in the United States groups of regional plays that should one day prove the basis for repertory in the provincial theaters that are bound to come. All over the continent people are growing yearly more keenly aware of the theater in a new way, as an expression of local color, as a result of an increasing number of drama centers in universities.

In North Carolina, in South Dakota, in Arkansas, Iowa and Oregon—to name only a few such sources of a spreading movement—regional plays have been written for a dozen years or more under the inspiration of men and women teachers who have this vision of a new drama that should have its roots in local color. Ideally fitted to write regional drama are the young people who have known their region since childhood. The material they already have within their own experience—wanting only is the skill needed to give it forms that are useful in the theater.

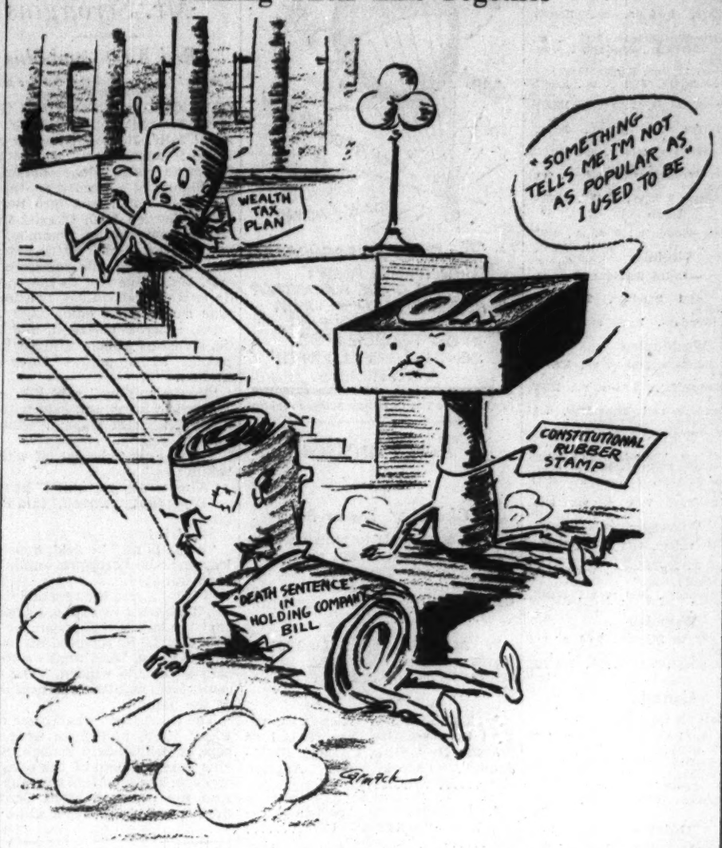
Examples of a steadily advancing command of stage effect in regional drama are the four plays from the Pacific Northwest, HIGH COUNTRY, by Alice Henson Ernst (Portland, the Metropolitan Press. $1.75). "Spring Sluicing," which won a Drama League playwriting contest in 1927, and was produced in the Portland (Oregon) Civic Theater in 1929, hangs upon the tense situation arising between a waif who longs to get away from the frozen back country and the French-Canadian trapper who has befriended him.

"The Wooden Wife," an Indian legend about a poetical brave who, like another Pygmalion, made an image of his brother's wife after her passing, won the Montana Masquers' first prize in a 1934 playwriting contest, and had its first production at the University of Montana that year. "The Valley of Lost Men" brings about the reunion of two miners in a desperate situation brought on by great snow slides.

All these are one-act plays. The three-act play, "Out Trail," is a lyrical melodrama centering about an adventurer, Holy Johnny, who resorts to missionary practices as cover for his schemes to get together a "pile" that will enable him to depart for the warmer climes that are ever in his thoughts. Incidentally, a youth learns something of stability from the wanderer, and so satisfies the longing of Joan Winters, a singer and dancer, that he should become firm in his decisions.

The background of all these plays is uniformly strong in its coloring of the characterizations and incidents. As atmosphere, Mrs. Ernst's writing is at its best. That words creep in occasionally which it would seem unlikely that miners would speak is no drawback to the plays for reading purposes. In performance, such words could, if found desirable, easily be changed. In the large, these plays clearly evoke a primitive scene and the characterizations are always sufficient to the simple situations based upon friendship, homesickness, cupidity, adventure, love and vengeance. E. C. S.

Making Their Exit Together


WEALTH TAX PLAN
"SOMETHING TELLS ME I'M NOT AS POPULAR AS I USED TO BE"
OK
CONSTITUTIONAL RUBBER STAMP
"DEATH SENTENCE" IN HOLDING COMPANY BILL

Southern Colonels

A MIGHTY message for the nation was written out by the Governor of one of the great northern states. Breaking off the duties of office, he put his address in his portfolio and started for the annual governors' conference 1200 miles away. Before he reached the gulf coast of the State of Mississippi, he found himself inescapably delayed. The day of his address passed. When he arrived the program of the last day was full. His jewels of wisdom seemed likely to perish.

But then to his aid came an unforeseen helper—his southern colonel.

Colonels are a characteristic of the South. A Governor has his staff of them, maybe forty or more, drawn from nearly every important county and including notable businessmen and other leaders. They represent organized hospitality. They also connote in a degree organized politics. They assist the Governor in entertainment on big occasions, handle some of his political problems in their localities, and a handful of them serves as a political cabinet. A new Governor means a new set of colonels. But the resplendent title remains. Once a colonel, always a colonel.

So, at any rate, it is in Mississippi, which was host to the assemblage of executives. Its Governor called in his colonels from all parts of the State. To every visiting Governor he assigned a Mississippi colonel.

* * *

The retarded Governor of the distant northern State fell to the care of a colonel who is one of Mississippi's principal businessmen. Living 150 miles from the conference city, he shelved his private affairs, and set for himself one sole object—to get for his Governor whatever his Governor wanted.

Through misinformation about trains, his Governor landed at New Orleans, eighty miles away from the conference at Biloxi, Miss. As he stepped off the train in Louisiana, the Governor found his colonel there to drive him to his goal.

When the Governor reached the hotel and inspected his pleasant room, he found he required a sitting room besides. But every room was taken and the clerk was turning applicants away.

Within himself the colonel was a little skeptical of whether his Governor actually needed an extra room. But his not to question why. Governors are not used to being lodged in single small rooms and they have their special necessities. Moreover, governors do not know when hotels are jammed. If his Governor asked for a suite, it was his job to produce it.

Still, there was no suite to be had. Yet the man in the room adjoining the Governor might be moved, and his room turned into the Governor's parlor. The occupant of the room, however, was contented where he was. The colonel sent four men to talk with him, and they at last persuaded him to move. Where the colonel produced the new room to house the shifted guest—

* * *

Well, the colonel had already taken a stiffer problem than that as his responsibility. His Governor had a speech to deliver and there was no place left on the program for him.

The colonel hunted up the secretary of the conference, himself a former Governor.

"It's impossible," said the secretary.

"But you must get him on," insisted the Mississippian host. "You are a Governor, but I'm a colonel, and you've got to make a place for him."

The secretary is himself a southern gentleman and was as anxious as the colonel to see no visiting Governor disappointed. He managed to work out a happy spot in the final day's session for the almost-missing message.

That evening, just a little before the annual banquet, the northern Governor determined it was necessary for him to go home. His colonel looked at him intently at the unexpected news.

"Do you really mean you want to go home now?" he asked. "We'd like extremely to have you stay, but you know what you need to do. If you must go, we can get you out of here in ten minutes."

The Governor had done his part, for nothing but the pleasantries of entertainment and sightseeing remained. His colonel had done his part, for he had fulfilled his motto, which was tacitly held by all his fellow colonels:

"I resolved not to let a Governor come down here to Mississippi and go back able to say I didn't do everything for him that he wanted."

From Wednesday through Saturday the colonels worked at being colonel. On Sunday several who had long trips to make drove back the 150 and 200 miles to their homes. They had had as good a time as the governors. While he was getting into his car, the colonel who had succored the northern Governor in this welter of dignitaries remarked, with gladness at the prospect, "Well, tomorrow I'll be out in my fields at 5 in the morning in my rubber boots."

The South is unexcelled in efficiency of hospitality. F. W. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Consultation—A Beginning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Possibility of some form of international protest against the renewal of Japanese penetration into North China appears to me to throw an important light on a procedure which can well serve the interests of peace.

It may appear as a small incident when the British Ambassador calls on the American Secretary of State for direct consultations regarding the North China crisis. But this form of consultation is a step toward international action without which it is doubtful if the problems of war and peace can be resolved.

There is, however, a need for more definite machinery of consultation. In the case of the Far East, ample provision is made for the nations to reason together under the provisions of the Nine-Power pact. It is yet too early to see what will come from this consultation. Yet, certainly, we are justified in believing that, no matter how important the western nations may seem, they will be far stronger with a common course of action than if they handle the situation individually.

As results of consultation in the Far Eastern crisis become clear, it may be well to apply the lessons learned to the prospects of consultation in Europe.

The diplomacy of the last four years is abundant with proof that collaboration does not necessarily mean advance commitment. The limits of consultation have been established with sufficient definitiveness to insure the nations against commitments which make alliances perilous.

A major problem arises as to whether or not consultation should be pursued within or without the League. May I submit that a possible answer to this question lies in the procedure outlined in the British Draft Convention of 1933. This provided for collaboration, either with the Council or Assembly of the League, as a focal point for consultation, at the request of any of the signatories of the disarmament treaty, whether they be members of the League or not. C. E. G.

Cambridge, Mass.

John Marshall—Fourth Chief Justice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interest of accuracy, I should like to call your attention to an error of statement which appeared in "The Wide Horizon" column for June 14, 1935. In his article entitled "Tampering With the Constitution," found in this column, Mr. H. B. Elliston referred to John Marshall as "the first Chief Justice. . . ." John Marshall is without doubt one of the greatest, if not the greatest, Chief Justice the United States Supreme Court ever had; but he was not the first Chief Justice; rather, he was the fourth. Preceding him were: John Jay, the first Chief Justice, who served from 1789 to 1795; John Rutledge, who served for 1795, and Oliver Ellsworth, who served from 1796 to 1800. President John Adams appointed John Marshall Chief Justice in 1801. Marshall served in this capacity from 1801 till his death in 1835.

I should like to say, further, that I very heartily approve of the opinions of Mr. Elliston in this article, as they showed much common sense, levelheadedness and, with one exception, that knowledge of facts which Mr. Rufus Steele feels so important in discussing public affairs. I especially felt in accord with his view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the NRA, as well as with his even more practical view of the new-old necessity for amendments to make the United States Constitution conform with its purpose "to promote the general welfare . . ." under decidedly changed and changing conditions. RUPERT PROHO

Burlingame, Calif.

A Premium on Patriotism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

How neatly the Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars labeled themselves at their New Bedford convention. Their resolution as reported complained that the President had failed to "put a premium on patriotism."

They thought his messages on adjusted compensation were "dangerous to the spirit of patriotism."

This is admirable frankness. It does away with all the nonsense about loyalty and duty and glory. It brings things down to a business basis. We fight, but we expect our cut. The spirit of patriotism needs a little oiling.

In other words, the veterans are following the lead of the munitions makers. This is not surprising, but, of course, it won't do. Because the munitions can't be had except by paying through the nose for them. Whereas, men—you just take them. N. D. G.

Boston.

A Letter of Lincoln's

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article headed "Lincoln's Letter Granted Delay on Possible Execution of Spy" appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on February 16. Under an accompanying photograph of the letter were the words, "Acquired by Louisville Memorial Museum."

This Lincoln manuscript is, in reality, owned by Mrs. Elise Castleman Railey of Lexington, Ky., who lent it several years ago to the J. B. Speed Memorial Museum. It is now kept in the safety vault of the museum, and is brought out with other valued bits of Lincolniana for exhibition only on Lincoln's Birthday and other special occasions.

Mrs. Railey is the daughter of Gen. John B. Castleman, a member of Morgan's cavalry, who was under arrest as a spy when Lincoln wrote the letter directing suspension of execution of any sentence against him.

The photograph of the letter, which appeared in the Monitor, was made some time ago by a staff photographer of the Louisville Herald-Post. MRS. J. B. SPEED, Director,

J. B. Speed Memorial Museum

Lousville Ky.

The Wide Horizon

President, Court and Constitution

By Edward S. Corwin

McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University

[First of Three Articles]

THE Supreme Court's decision in the poultry case has caused certain people to raise again the perennial question of the right of the court to set aside acts of Congress which conflict with its views of the Constitution. The critics of the court have in this respect little ground to stand on. The Constitution designates itself as "law" and says that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to "cases" arising "under the Constitution," and a court has not only the power but the duty to decide cases in accordance with the law under which they arise. Furthermore, that the Constitution overrides any subordinate law with which it conflicts, nobody doubts.

On the other hand, the court's champions, who have so zealously belabored the President for demurring to the court's reading of the Constitution in the poultry case, assume a position that is just as untenable. They say that the court has "saved the Constitution" and at the same time imply that the Constitution is always to be identified with the court's reading of it. Obviously the two propositions do not hang together. If there was a Constitution to be saved, it was there before the court came so gallantly to the rescue.

* * *

What is the constitutional duty of a President as regards an interpretation of the Constitution which was made by the Supreme Court in the decision of a case properly before it, if he disagrees with that interpretation? This question, also, is not a novel one; it was raised in Jefferson's day, again in Jackson's day, yet again in Lincoln's day—with reference to the Dred Scott decision. President Roosevelt, in discussing the poultry case, alluded to the Dred Scott case, and indeed the parallel between the two cases is rather striking.

In the Dred Scott case the court, believing it had the opportunity to settle the issue of slavery in the territories, went out of its way to declare the Missouri compromise unconstitutional. In the poultry case, the court likewise traveled out of its path to pronounce the NIRA void under the commerce clause after having already pronounced it void for delegating legislative power unconstitutionally. What is more, the court laid down doctrine with reference to Congress's powers under the commerce clause which far exceeded the necessities of the case even had the commerce clause furnished the sole basis of its decision.

* * *

Dealing in his first inaugural with the question posed above, in relation to the Dred Scott decision, Lincoln developed the following position. He did not deny that a decision of the court finally disposed of the particular case and to that extent was legally binding on all and sundry. Nor did he question that a reading of the Constitution made by the court for the purpose of deciding such case was further entitled to "very high respect" from the other departments of the Government "in all parallel cases."

"At the same time," he continued, "the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes."

In short, an interpretation of the Constitution by the court is supreme law of the land for the case in the decision of which it was rendered; and by the doctrine of *stare decisis* it may be accorded similar force in "similar" cases—that is, in cases found by the court to be *similar*. And further than this the President and Congress owe the Supreme Court's views of the Constitution such respect as they think those views entitled to on account of their intrinsic merits.

[Second Article Will Appear Friday]

Mirror of Opinion

The Menace From the Air

THE airplanes which came up from Virginia put on a good show. Here was aviation at perfection.

Some of our former airmen who had served in the war were impressed by the tremendous advance aviation has made since 1918. It is wholly new. The way these machines could spiral, one with another, in perfect rhythm and deliver their bombs thirty-six to the minute on the mark was an astonishing thing to airmen who had flown in the war.

It has been said at Washington that Canada might object to the building of a flying base on the borders of this country. These machines we have seen here came from Virginia in two hours, and they could have made Toronto look like Nineveh and Tyre before sunset last Saturday if this had been their mission. Canada could build a dozen such machines dedicated to one job, and they could wreck New York in the same afternoon on which Toronto was being destroyed.

All these possibilities lie plain and open before us and our suggestion is that the human family should have sense enough to put an end to war without waiting for the destruction of civilization.—*Toronto Daily Star.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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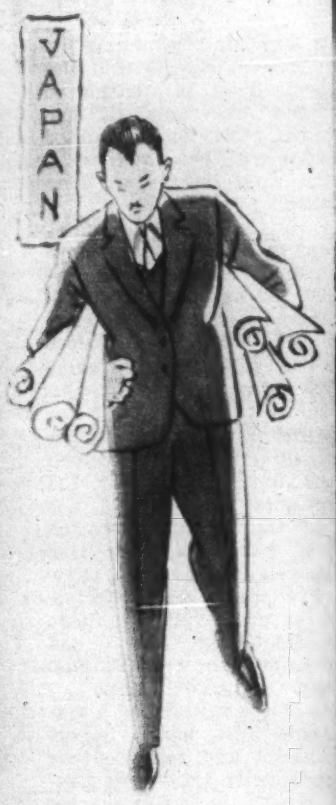
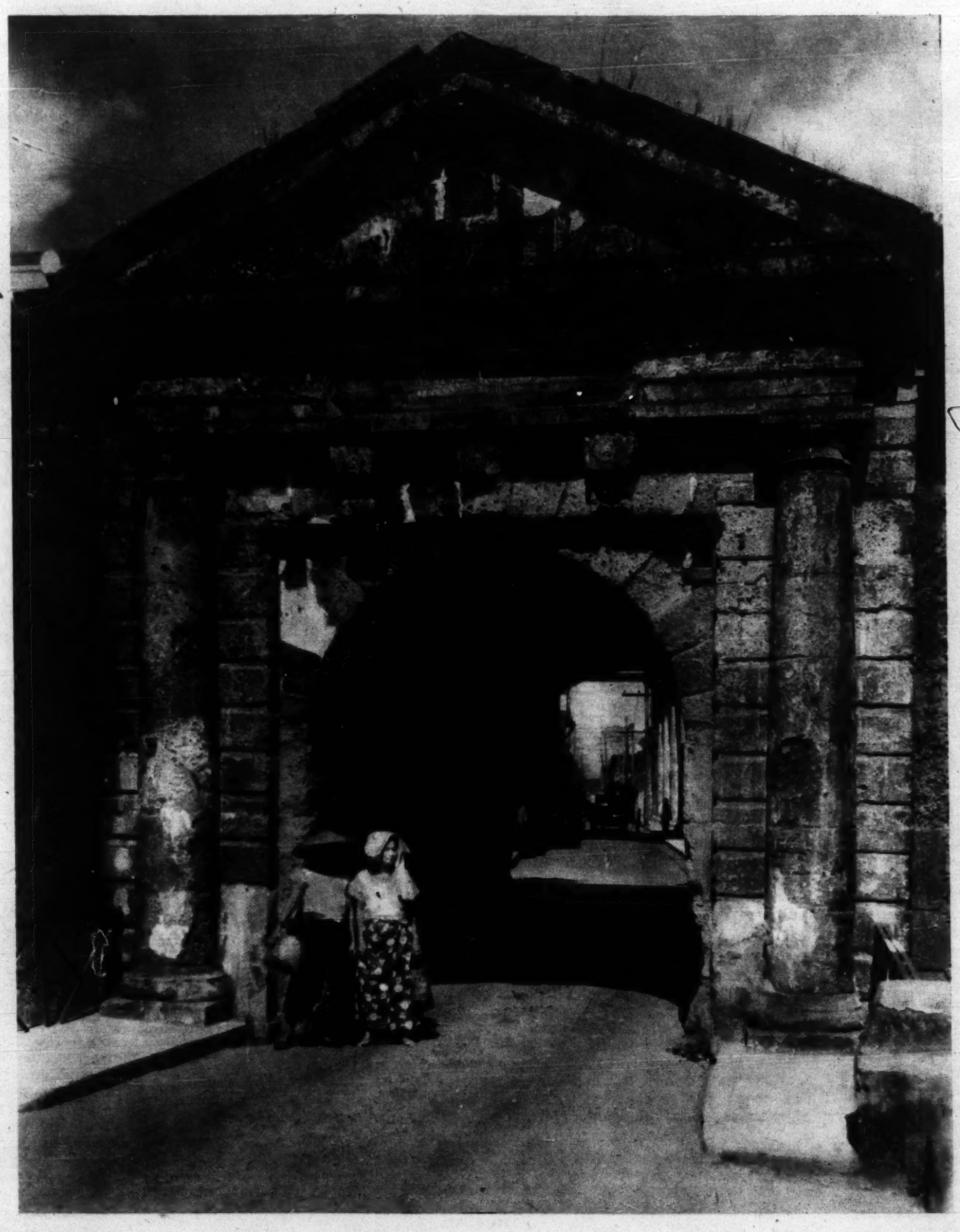
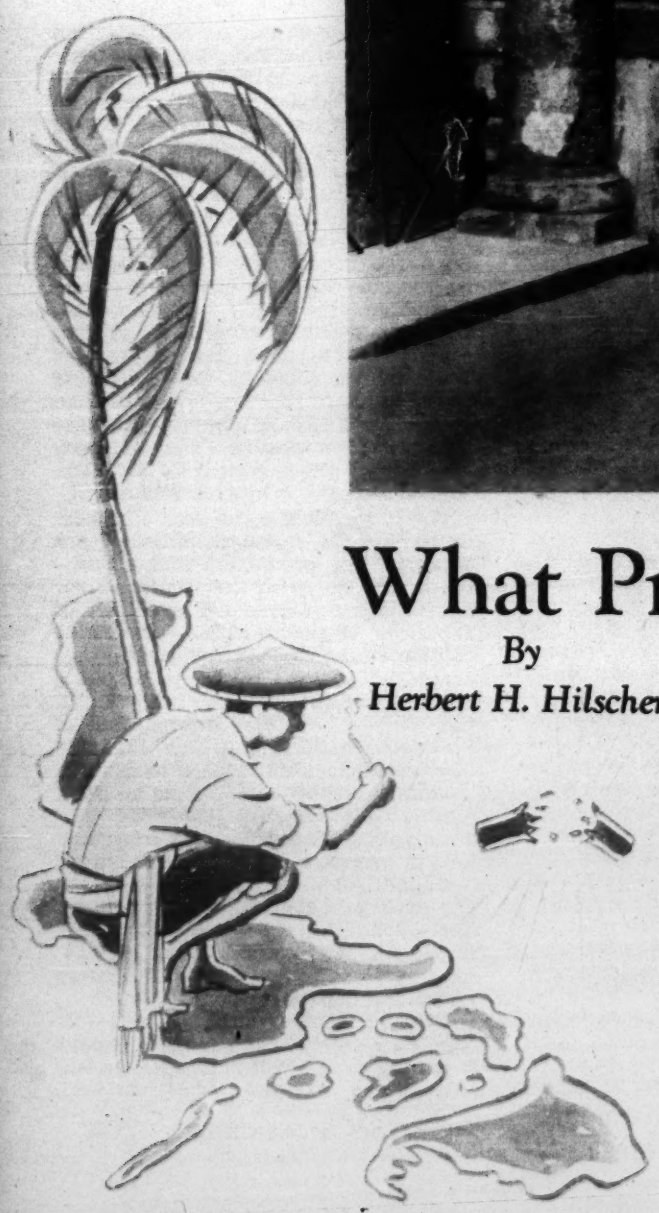
BOSTON, JULY 3, 1935





AS THE United States of America celebrates the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of its independence, its only Far Eastern possession is being launched on the road to self-government. Having been brought up by American teachers on the Declaration of Independence, Filipinos are now discovering that freedom may not be an unmixed blessing. The author of this article indicates what may be the cost to the Philippines, to the United States, and to the world of this new trend of affairs in the western Pacific Ocean.



What Price Philippine Freedom?

By

Herbert H. Hilscher

Sketches by
W. J. Heffron

Photo,
Ewing Galloway

CUT AWAY ALL THE ADJECTIVES, superlatives and high sounding phrases! Discount the verbiage of the eloquent speeches on the idealism of a people achieving freedom! Get down to the cold, unemotional facts of this birth of a new nation! And when you do, there are only three complexions to the whole question—white, brown and yellow.

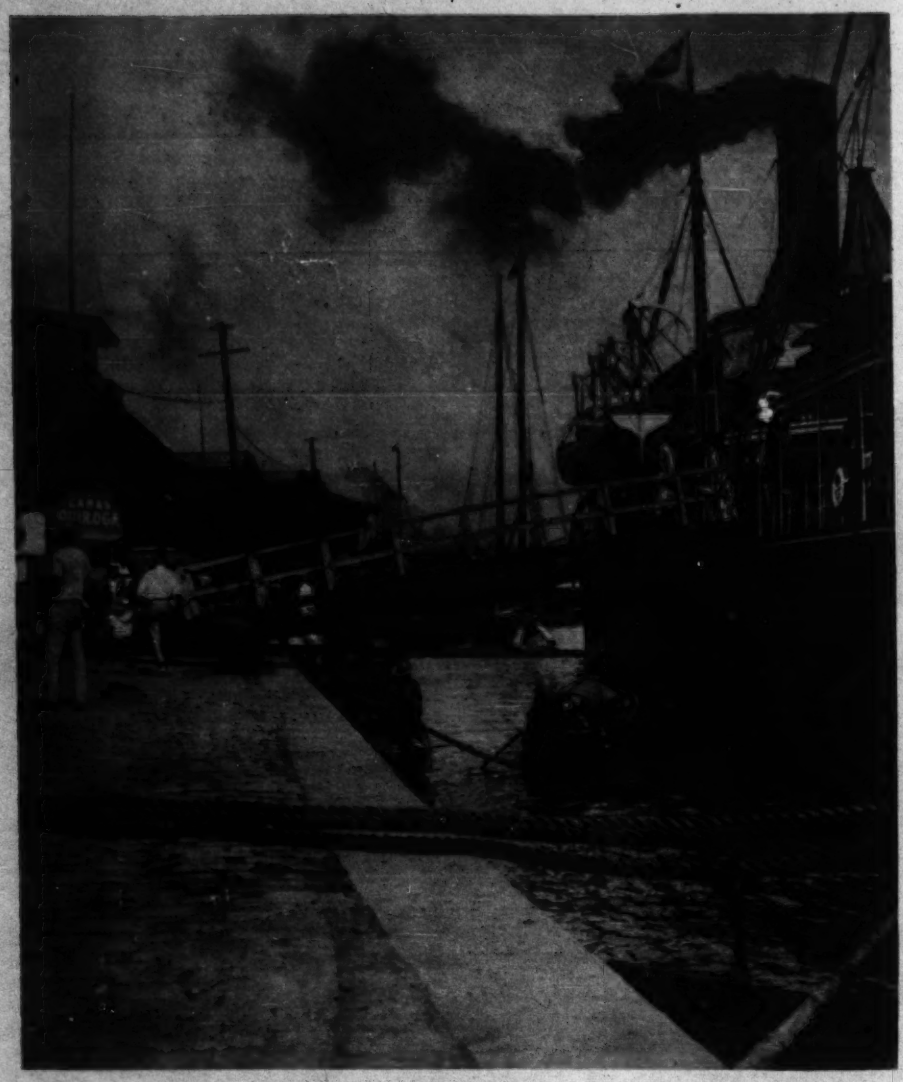
For the white man the future looks exceedingly black.

The brown man sees a glorious sunrise, the rainbow and the inspiration of a new dawn which will bring him the fulfillment of all his desires and establish the essence of the Utopian dreams of the ages.

And the yellow man—to him the 11 letters that compose the name "Philippines" spell another word of 11 letters, "Opportunity."

That in a nut shell is a quick summary of the economic consequences of Philippine independence. It represents a composite view of sober opinion in Manila.

(Please turn the page)



Photo, Ewing Galloway

ABOUT TO SAIL FROM MANILA

The Chief Port of the Philippines Also Is One of the Chief Ports of the World.

Regardless of which viewpoint you may wish to embrace, certain facts are true.

First: The Philippines are an agricultural land. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the total production of their farms, factories, forests and mines is exported.

Second: Virtually nine tenths of the total export trade is with the United States. In other words, their economy and standard of living are solidly linked with America.

Third: Should something happen so that a part of all this nine tenths were cut off and no substitute outlet were found, the economic status of the Philippines and their standard of living would be greatly affected.

It is axiomatic to say that, if they cannot sell their products abroad, they won't have the money to buy the necessities and the luxuries which are the foundation of the present civilization.

The American in business in the Philippines—and Americans have $258,000,000 invested in the government and economics of these islands—can see nothing but chaos and despair ahead for himself and his capital.

He speaks with facts on his side when he says that unless free trade is maintained with the United States, an economic toboggan will occur. It will carry with it the present high standard of living, the revenue of the national and local government, and may strike Juan Filipino such a hard blow that he may never recover.

The American recites these irrefutable statements: "Sugar represents 61 per cent of the value of Philippine exports—a tidy sum of $64,000,000 income last year. If present legislation is not changed and the Filipino leaders do not actively demand free trade with America, not one pound of sugar will be sold to the United States seven years from now. All this is because of the mandatory imposition of an export tax to protect Philippine bonds.

"Philippine sugar cannot be sold elsewhere in the world, as practically all countries now supply their own demands and what they need to buy they can purchase from a dozen nations where production costs are lower than in the Philippines.

"And, mind you, the income from sugar represents just about a third of the total national income of the Philippines. I ask you, what would happen to your standard of living if a third of your income were cut off? Your butcher, your grocery man, your savings account, your children's education—everything in your life would feel the blow. That's exactly what is going to happen to the Filipino, only a whole lot worse. With 30 per cent of the national income gone, governmental efficiency will go to pieces. The entire business structure will decay. The 2,000,000 Filipinos who now receive their employment from sugar plantations and centrals will be without a means of livelihood. The industries dependent upon the income from sugar will languish and die."

* * *

And all that the American says is true. He throws his hands up in despair.

"I know the people back home in the States aren't interested in the problems of the Filipino. Why, I'll bet a new hat that not more than one American in 100 can find the Philippine Islands on the globe without searching a while!"

Then in all earnestness he declares, "But why the Congress and the American people are so eager to throw one of their best markets out the window is more than we out here can understand. The Filipino must sell America his sugar, his coconut oil, his hemp and his cigars if he is going to buy American cotton goods, American automobiles, tires, steel, dairy products, chemicals, food and everything else needed in this archipelago.

"If you had a customer who was buying $75,000,000 worth of your products every year would you actually throw him out of the window? I should say not! You'd fight like a demon to save him and work doubly hard to make him a better customer."

* * *

Then with a weary sigh and a shake of the head, "But today America is throwing away one of her best customers! As colonial administrators we are complete failures. As overseas salesmen we are novices. As diplomats—history will record us as the prime imbeciles of the modern world—handing over to Japan the key to Pacific political and commercial supremacy.

"Now do you see why we Americans who have spent the best years of our lives trying to help build up the Philippines view the future with such utter despair?"

And from the standpoint of the American who has been connected with the Philippines for years, his remarks present a composite view. Yet for business and political reasons he will not be quoted. He sits silently by, fuming internally, while the day of the inauguration of the Commonwealth becomes a reality and complete independence is but a decade hence.

The true Filipino attitude is difficult for the American to understand. Independence is a passionate, fiery ideal to the brown man. To that small, articulate group which represents and speaks for the people, no sacrifice is too great nor too severe to achieve the cherished ideal.

The Filipino is both emotional and highly sensitive. From his American schoolteachers he has learned the story of George Washington and the War for Independence. The struggles at Valley Forge have inspired him. And to him the basic zeal of American liberty plus the tenets of the fluent Jose Rizal have been food and drink to his sensitive soul for 37 years.

Today, the Filipino will sacrifice all—sacrifice standard of living, business, security—everything to embrace independence. To him a government run by himself, even though it be a bedlam of inefficiency, is vastly more desirable than the most perfect government run for him by Americans.

The Philippine leaders knew that the Tydings-McDuffie bill, which gave them their freedom, contained unwittingly the elements of their economic doom. But the law was ratified by the Philippine Legislature.

Now that the basic political provisions as represented by the Philippine Constitution have been certified by the President of the United States as conforming substantially to the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie bill and the plebiscite steamrolled through the islands, the mechanics of setting up the Commonwealth government and getting the departments into operation will occupy the center of the stage for perhaps the next two or three years. But with it all will come a determined effort to solve the economic readjustment, the Filipino leaders assert.

The Japanese attitude is clear to all who live in the Philippines. Mr. A. Kimura, Japanese Consul General, has applauded the Filipinos in their struggle for freedom from America. He has pointed out the great strength and accomplishments of the Japanese and has recommended economic and social association with the Empire of Japan. Mr. Pio Duran, who is a rising young Manila lawyer and numbers among his clients Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Yokohama Specie Bank, in addition to teaching at the University of the Philippines, is the active spokesman for complete alliance with the Japanese.

Economically, what has Japan done in the Philippines?

Japanese imports into the Philippines rose 56 per cent in 1933 over 1932. Here are trade figures. In value they represent $9,500,000 as against $6,000,000. In 1934 the increase was just as consistent. Over $12,400,000 in Japanese goods entered the Philippines. The early months of 1935 show a rising curve in textiles particularly.

Equally significant with these figures is the constantly expanding business picture for the Japanese. In 1933, the Chinese merchants who control the retail trade of the islands boycotted Japanese goods. But, in spite of this boycott, the above increases in Japanese sales to the Philippines were effected. The Japanese learned a valuable lesson from that boycott. Today, they are not dependent on Chinese or even Filipino retailers to push their merchandise.

The Japanese have established a system of steamship lines, banks, import houses, distributors and retail outlets which in a constantly expanding program already covers the major market centers of the Philippines. However, the Filipino seriously complains that the Japanese does not hire local citizens to clerk in his shops, but contracts for Japanese labor. This has given rise to an agitation that the retail trade of the islands be reserved by law for Filipinos and that at least 70 per cent of the employees of any company be Philippine citizens.

* * *

Japan is not waiting for the American flag to be withdrawn. Each day her commercial penetration is becoming increasingly apparent. The American firms are not the only concerns feeling the pinch. German, Swiss, English and Hindu importers will show you their declining invoices.

There is little question that, unless free trade is established with America on a reciprocal basis, the Philippines will become one of Japan's major markets. The great bulk of the buying power of the 13,000,000 Filipinos is price conscious. There is no deep-rooted Japanese prejudice. It means nothing to the Filipinos that a pair of American rubber shoes costing one peso will wear three times as long as a pair of Japanese rubber shoes costing 50 centavos. Immediate price is all that matters.

The Philippines is the land of opportunity for the Japanese. Already they dominate the production and marketing of the hemp of the islands. Their plantations in Davao are examples of Japanese efficiency. That the 21,000 Japanese who are in the archipelago are loyal subjects of their Emperor, there can be absolutely no doubt. In all the 37 years of this present era of Philippine history, only one Japanese has applied for Philippine citizenship.

Japanese investments in the booming mining industry are extensive and growing constantly. The only iron mine now in operation sells its entire output to Japan. Japanese freighters tie up to the dock at Larap, in Camarines del Norte, load the red earth and depart for Japan again. There being no customs port at Larap, the freighters arrive and depart "in bond."

Although bankers will not be quoted, they state freely that Japanese capital is coming to the Philippines for invest-

(Continued on page 13)

Liberation

W. P. M.

You say, The fight was bitter,
A time of tears and pain,—
I say, We fought for winning
'Gainst foes who fought in vain;
Must they but count their losses
Who one thing needful gain?

And what we won was freedom,
On that the die was cast;
Our foes were for enslaving
Our every thought at last,
With fears to throng the present,
And lies dragged from the past.

The victory has brought us
Welfare instead of woes;
The freedom that we fought for
Blesses our one-time foes;
And now we hold in union
That good part which we chose.

Shall a Woman Be President?

"Not Now!" Says This Writer, but Some Day One May Very Well Bring Her Special Gifts to the Highest Office in the United States, to the Advantage of the Citizenry

By Millicent J. Taylor

"WOULD YOU VOTE FOR A WOMAN for President of the United States?" my friend challenged me. He had been reading what he called a diatribe against the idea of women for that office.

"No," I replied, turning the thought over in my mind. "Not now."

Argument burst between us, in which he took what he considered to be the part of the women, and I was forced into the ignominious role of calling them names. In the clash of opinion, I think he counted me unenlightened and reactionary, while I thought him impractical and sentimental.

Not that we mind a difference of opinion. On the contrary, our friendship thrives on it. Some of my clearest thinking is done in order to meet his challenges.

Would I vote for a woman for President? Today, or in the near future, I would say no. Some day I may be able to say I would vote for an individual woman for President. This is probably my friend's answer now. But I would go even further, for I must say that I am convinced a time will come when I would vote for a woman for President fundamentally because the United States in that hour needs what only a woman would bring to that office.

"An idle discussion, at best," you say. "No woman would win. Even with more woman votes in the country than man votes, she would not poll all her sex." True. This has been proved in the case of lesser offices. Furthermore, I hope, when the time for a woman President arrives, that the woman candidate would not divide the votes into male and female. Paradoxically, when I vote for a woman for President *because* she is a woman, any tendency to line up by sex will, I hope, have disappeared.

* * *

No matter how optimistic we women are, most of us are well aware that the world we live in is still a man's world. We can get ahead in it—and without losing too many of the womanly qualities we value. But we have continually to adjust ourselves to circumstances and standards that we had no part in making and find we can make little headway in changing. On a much larger scale, the nation is a man's nation. Its government is a man's government. Women in some of our nation-wide organizations may "play politics" (and to the dismay of the rest of us), but they do not carry it off well, and I believe this is because the pattern is not cut to their abilities.

Not that individual women have not climbed politically high. I should say, however, that most of them have done so in spite of the political framework and not because it provides a ladder well suited to them. I submit, therefore, that the present pattern of national life, man-made as it is, rather than man-and-woman-made, is not the sort to which women naturally adjust themselves for a larger service. To what degree their special gifts have been lost in conforming to it can only be conjectured. The fact remains that the only way they have, so far, gone ahead, except in special cases, is through conforming to the standards and winning the approbation of the men who run things. And generous as men are toward women who fit into their world of affairs (and I find them wonderfully generous and honestly proud of us), it does not change what I believe to be the fact: That so long as women must fit into man-made ideas and ideals, they are not wholly expressing themselves as some day they will.

So it is that I find in our present American scene inadequate channels for what I count woman's special gifts to the job of President of the United States.

But we live in a time of swift transition. I believe we stand on the threshold of a greater epoch—an epoch women are helping to make. I don't necessarily mean that through women there will be fashioned a better world, although I do hope so. What I mean is that any world fashioned by men and women working together is on a sounder basis than a world built up by either one without the thought and the help of the other as coworker.

* * *

I remember how, back in the days when we marched over miles of city pavements wearing suffrage banners, we naïvely believed that merely the woman vote would change everything. It was going to get rid of sex discriminations in business, and do away with child labor. It was going to take men from their poisonous drink and somehow bring sweetness and light into political conventions and government appointments. Of course, it did not do these things. Women have had to turn to and learn how to work for their dreams along unfamiliar lines that men already knew. They have had to make towering adjustments in their ways of thinking, and to the social world.

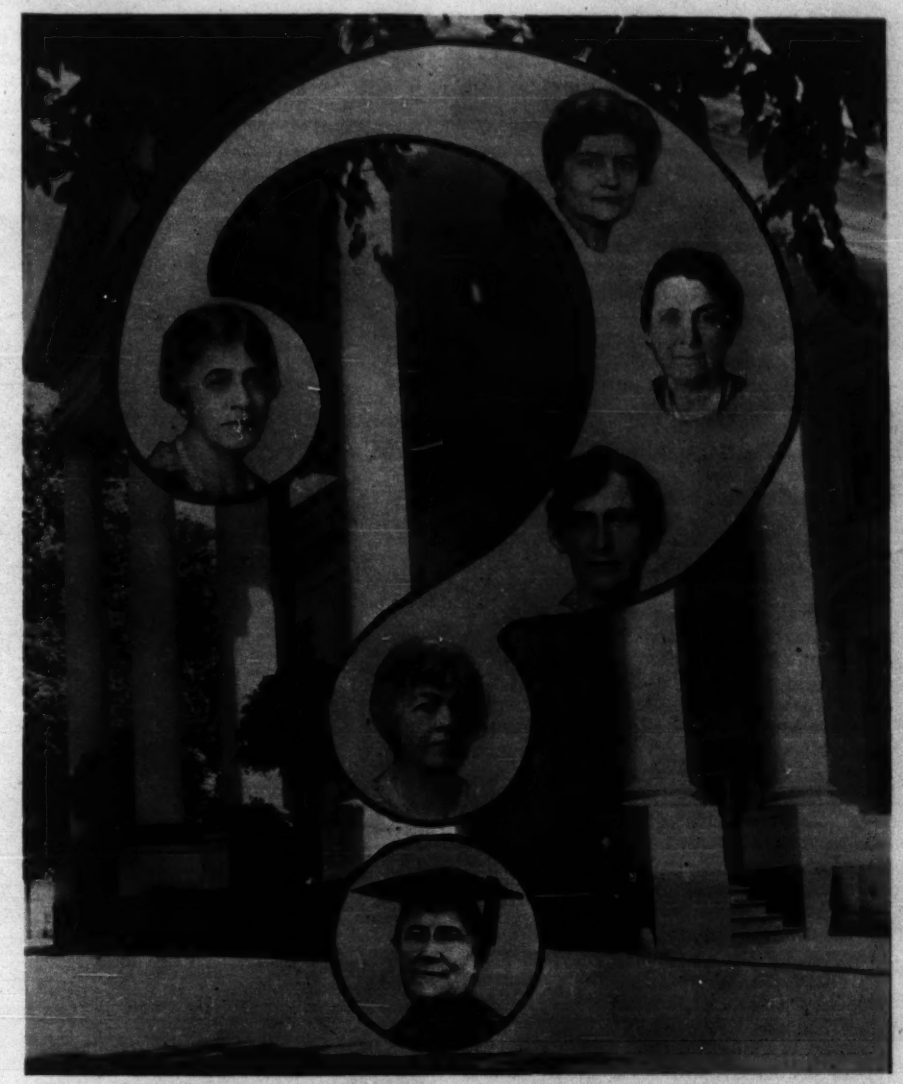
Yet, in spite of the numbers who have not even now begun to help, and others who, perhaps at first eager, became discouraged by the set political framework and practice, and gave up; women voters have, I maintain, done a magnificent piece of work so far, in studying the job they campaigned to undertake. If we have not brought in the millennium, as hoped, it is only because we are human beings, just as men are, and because we have a host of inhibitions, our social heritage, to overcome before we can count ourselves even as free as our male compatriots to shape a world we have had little experience in fashioning. Furthermore, the millennium was nothing but an advertising balloon. We all know that now.

Today, however, women are actually beginning to help build this new world. We still have inhibitions. Too many of us are afraid to step out. Between the concentric interests of home and a widening world, our loyalties are divided. Those of us who are in business have usually found we have to work through some man. Nor have we yet learned to pull together effectively on a large scale, and in the nature of things, counted as social history, we need to learn this if we are to make a real dent in public thought. But it cannot be denied that in a mighty short time we have learned a lot.

* * *

And, to me, the fascinating thing is that the world, or at least that portion of it not under dictatorships, is steadily and swiftly gaining in an emphasis of just the elements of life that women count familiar and worth working for. To most of us politics, as such, has seemed a cold framework, from which we turned with an indifference that left us in ignorance. A government primarily political has not roused us. I think my enthusiasm for Herbert Hoover began with his able and compassionate handling of Belgian social relief. I know that my present interest in American contemporary affairs, and it runs high, is due to the emphasis on social experiments.

Women, forced perhaps by their social history, naturally see life in terms of families—always people—and not in terms of abstract movements. I should be sorry to see us lose this. No matter how we came by it, I count it one of our greatest gifts. Women are personal, critics say of us. I agree. We are personal—usually too personal. But I honestly believe that we have a gift, here; it can be revealed, however, only through changing that small-apertured personal focus into a larger viewpoint that yet never loses sight of the fact that cities, countries, nations, the world, are made up of persons, individuals, with hopes, needs, and rights that first and last deserve consideration. The woman's world is a social world (I mean social in its large sense). When governments and nations have become primarily social in their processes and implications, when the emphasis is never political but always social and compassionate; then women will not have to conform to man-made standards in order to reach high points of service.



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WHICH CALLING WILL PRODUCE THE FIRST "MADAME PRESIDENT"?
Will It Be Diplomacy, Business, Social Work, Statecraft, Administration, Education, One of the Professions—or What?

Prophecies are not in my line—especially national and world forecasts. I believe, rather, that I possess the typical woman characteristic of finding it more practical to heed the pressing detail of the moment as a tangible form of progress—whether it be the hole in Willie's heel or some businesswoman's need of proving to her masculine coworkers that she is not a parcel that should have been marked "special handling." But as I see the world growing more and more social minded I see it becoming more and more—not a woman's world, heaven forbid!—but a man-and-woman's world. When it has developed yet further, I believe we women will dare to "emerge" with greater confidence. At any rate, we shall find training easier to get.

* * *

And while we don't pretend to know much about the gold standard and the national debt, we do know something about family budgeting and can learn to do it on a national scale. We may be lost when it comes to slipping plums to political bargainers, but we can certainly claim skill at seeing to it that whatever the family has is allotted fairly among us all, down to the smallest child. (Perhaps the Forgotten Child.)

"It isn't a matter of sex," says my good friend of the argument. "We are simply individuals. I don't think of men and women."

I do, though. I glory in Woman. But I don't mean sex. I mean Womanhood. If women are merely to add to the world more votes, more workers, and more individual candidates for President, of the same similarities and differences as men; then the whole woman's movement boils down to one point, namely that of fairness. It is true, of course, that fairness is the fundamental issue. Women and men are equal. No lack of laws, discriminating laws, or piling on of reforms has changed or can change this as an absolute truth. That is why I cannot get excited over it. But I certainly hope I am right in my conviction that there is something further; that men and women are not a heterogeneous accumulation of individuals.

At grave risk of being dubbed sentimental (you see it was bound to come!) I submit that individuals who are women, just as individuals who are men, have a contribution to make which is essentially due to their womanhood and manhood. It is not, I believe, a mere biological item nor yet entirely the result of expedience, that women all down the ages, in greater or less degree individually, have given the world the ideal of motherhood. That urge to guide, encourage and care for the young, the weak and the disheartened; that infinite patience with individual unfoldment and joy in its progress; that consistent readiness to help another to fuller self-expression; that steady endurance and support in ad-

(Continued on page 14)

Looking Into the Coal Mines

All May Look Dark to Some Commentators Upon the Future of Great Britain's Collieries, but at Least One Expert Sees Bright Prospects for Them

By Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B.

President of the Institute of Civil Engineers

THE FOUR MAJOR INDUSTRIES of Great Britain—after agriculture, which is the premier—are shipping, iron and steel, the textile industry, and coal mining. They have been chiefly affected by the great depression which industry generally is experiencing throughout the world and has experienced for seven or eight years past. And yet there are considerably more persons now employed in industry in this country than there were the year before the outbreak of the great war.

One frequently hears it stated—and, indeed, the belief that it is so is widespread—that the coal mining industry of this country is a declining one, that the fuel of the future is oil, that other countries are becoming self-supporting in fuel, and so on.

Doubtless this belief is largely based on the knowledge of the considerable amount of unemployment which exists among miners and the serious state of affairs in certain derelict or semi-derelict areas in some of the coal fields, such, for instance, as that part of the Durham field known as the Bishop Auckland area, or the Merthyr Tydfil area in South Wales, although the conditions of these districts is rather the result of exhaustion of the more economically worked coal therein, a condition accentuated by the present depression, than due entirely to the depression itself. These partial exhaustions have characterized other of our coal fields in the past; for example, the thick coal area of south Staffordshire.

But in the present instances local absorption of the surplus labor has been rendered almost nugatory by reason of the depression of the other local industries where such exist. The miners, too, have not a natural aptitude for other kinds of work—"Once a miner, always a miner," is a well-known saying in mining circles. In regard to the boys and the younger miners, the remedy would seem to lie in the direction of their removal to other localities and then training them in the camps provided by the Ministry of Labor and such helpful and successful organizations as the Hedingham Training and Employment Scheme. A real revival in the coal mining industry would more than absorb the present unemployed coal miners.

* * *

There are two aspects from which the prospective state of the coal trade of Great Britain should be regarded, namely, what may be termed the political aspect and the scientific. Let us look at the subject from both points of view.

Wealth is not increased by limiting production, and a spreading of the same amount of production over a larger number of units or individuals does not add to the total wealth, however justifiable the spreadover may be for social and humanitarian reasons! The system of restriction of output and fixation of selling prices in regard to the coal mining industry, which was established by act of Parliament in 1930, is opposed to the basic principles of sound political economy—artificial restriction, effected through the medium of a system of colliery quotas, imposes diminution of output below the economic limit at those collieries which, owing to good natural conditions and efficiency of equipment, are the best conditioned to produce most cheaply a plentiful supply of coal. In other words, the result of the quota system as applied to the coal trade of this country is the sterilization of the fit in order that the unfit may be maintained in existence.

At the commencement of the present century, the average pithead price of coal in Britain was 55 per cent below that ruling today, yet the profit per ton was considerably greater then than is now earned, the cost of production having increased 77 per cent (the increment in wages alone being 71 per cent). How irrational, then, is it to further enhance the costs by imposing restriction of output.

The commercial greatness of Great Britain was founded upon a plentiful supply of cheap and good fuel, and its future is equally dependent upon it. It is urged by those colliery owners, who support the restrictive act alluded to—incidentally, they are mainly owners of collieries engaged in the inland trade—that world depression in industry, giving rise to a declining demand for export coal, necessitates restriction of production and fixation of minimum selling prices.

But, on the ground that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, let us compare the results of the working of the first six months of the act with the corresponding half of the preceding year (1930), during which the Coal Mines Act was not operative. World depression or not, during the six months' period of the quota in Britain, our rival in exporting business, Poland, augmented her output of coal by 1,000,000 tons, whereas Great Britain produced 12,288,282 tons less, exported 7,906,776 tons less, employed 70,010 fewer miners, and there were £5,572,138 less wages circulated, and £1,225,815 less credit balance between costs and proceeds. And yet the act still continues in force! Governments go and governments come, and still they try out afresh the old, old fallacy, which has failed when and ever since Oliver Cromwell tried it.

Top—© Fox Photos. Center—Courtesy of Low Temperature Carbonization, Ltd. Lower—Courtesy of "The Aeroplane."

COAL'S NEW DEAL

The Miner at Work in a Two-Foot Seam Produces Coal, Some of Which May Go to the "Coalite" Plant at Askern, Near Doncaster, to Be Treated by Low Temperature Carbonization and Converted Into Crude Coal Oil and Crude Coal Petrol. The Three British Fighting Planes Below Are Operating on Some of This Petrol Made From Coal.

What of the future from the scientific point of view?

The Royal Commission of 1925 on the Coal Mining Industry stated in their report that "the methods of utilizing coal are unscientific. Four fifths of the coal consumed in the country is burnt in a raw state; oil and valuable by-products are wasted and the atmosphere polluted," and, 15 years ago, it was stated in the report of Gas Standards, one of the four signatories of which was the present writer, that "The national interests will best be served which will provide the widest adoption of scientific methods for the preparation and use of fuel," and the words are as true now as when they were first written.

One of the great rivals to the consumption of coal is imported oil. The argument that, because we have great sums invested in foreign oil, we should not oppose its use at home in favor of our own coal, leaves one cold. Production of foreign oil does not provide employment for miners at home, nor a compensatory source of home wealth. That oil will ultimately oust coal as the major fuel of the world—an expression of opinion frequently indulged in—is based upon an incomplete knowledge of the facts of the case.

True though it is that 30 years ago there was not an oil-driven ship on the sea, that even as late as 1914 only 3.14 per cent of the world's shipping was adapted to oil burning, whereas today the figure is 45.4 per cent, yet the fact remains that the difference in calorific value of oil as compared with coal (19,000 to 19,500 British thermal units per pound for oil as against 14,000 to 14,500 per pound of best "Admiralty" coal) does not warrant the preferential use of oil *if coal is burned to the best efficiency to generate steam in high-pressure tubular boilers, and the steam is used in high-pressure steam turbines*, and, by high pressure, I mean pressure in the neighborhood of 600 pounds per square inch. I recently inspected such a plant at Messrs. Parsons Marine Works on the Tyne, delivering 2000 horse power, the coal consumption per hour power being not more than one pound, a truly remarkable result.

* * *

That economy and efficiency in use, the result of the adoption of the most recently improved methods in consumption, will greatly increase the use of coal is proved by the figures, recently published by the Coal Utilization Council for the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1935, relating to conversions from oil to coal or one of its derivatives (including coke, gas, electricity, creosote and pulverized fuel) and of business retained for them that would otherwise have been lost to oil, amounting to the equivalent of an annual consumption of 595,567 tons of coal. For the previous 12 months, the corresponding figure was 608,050. The total of 1,203,617 tons means the annual employment of 4800 British mine workers.

The following are given as examples of the remarkable savings effected in fuel costs as a result of conversion:

A large firm of food-product manufacturers near London is saving £3600 a year as a result of the substitution of mechanical stokers and solid fuel for oil.

At a west of England flour mill the estimated cost of oil fuel was £18 per week. Solid fuel and automatic stokers were preferred, and the cost of fuel was £4 per week.

At a block of London flats the annual saving by conversion from oil to coal will be £876 on a capital outlay of £1070.

At the Y. M. C. A. Club, Glasgow, a saving of fully 60 per cent is reported as a result of conversion.

A London hotel is saving £1320 per annum on a previous fuel bill (for oil) of £2800.

The chief factors making for the use of oil as against coal are fashion, flexibility and cleanliness, but not cheapness. There is a widely accepted fallacy that the fall in demand for coal is due, in part, to the great extension in the use of gas and electricity, and in part to the harnessing of water power, whereas the fact is that the more economical use of a commodity does not lead to a restriction in its use. Quite the reverse.

In this connection one may quote with advantage from a paper on "The National Scheme of Electricity Supply in Great Britain," read before the meeting of the British Association in South Africa in 1929 by Mr. C. H. Merz,

(Continued on page 15)

Be Ahead of the World

That Is Dame Rachel Crowdy's Mature Advice to the "Ordinary Person" After Years in the Active Service of Mankind During the War and Through the League of Nations

By Phyllis M. Lovell

"WHAT YOU OUGHT TO HAVE DONE, of course," said my friend, "is to have gone to see her functioning on the Arms Commission. It is obvious that you cannot possibly write a reasonable story about Dame Rachel without having seen her function. I wonder you didn't think of it."

"Women seldom think of the obvious," I retorted. "Besides, the Arms Commission would not have given me what I wanted. The atmosphere of a commission, anyhow, would have been disastrous—at least to me."

My friend, however, was not convinced. He said that it was a pity I was one of those people who contentedly miss the point. No public character can be pictured without having been seen in public, he insisted. Dame Rachel Crowdy, he said, is so inimitable when she gets upon ground which calls for the tactful yet relentless exposure of subterfuges and dissimulations. I ought to have seen her. . . . Perhaps I ought. But one so seldom does the reasonable and orthodox thing.

When finally I did meet Dame Rachel, it happened to be in her home in London, and there was nothing public about the meeting. I found my way to the mews—in characteristic fashion, she has "dug herself in" among garages and stables—and climbed the wooden stairs to her door. The morning was early. We had agreed to meet early in order, it was her idea, to be "ahead of the world."

Being "ahead of the world," she gave me time—a couple of minutes, perhaps—in which to look around before she emerged from some inner room. I thought how skilfully she had turned what must once have been the upper part of a derelict stable into a place of complete charm—unwanted walls removed, and narrow doorways widened, deep shelves fitted into corners for row upon row of books, high shelves carrying strange ornaments from foreign places and vases filled with June flowers. I wanted to look at it, but the two minutes had to suffice.

* * *

Somebody told me once that Rachel Crowdy was severe. I remember myself how, in France during the war, I heard her nicknamed "O. C. Starch Brigade," because, as Principal Commandant of the V. A. D.'s, she kept an unyielding hand over the army of young women who served in the hospitals, and stood no nonsense even from those who, occupying the more emancipated position of drivers of ambulances, worked with the men over the sodden, shell-pocked roads of Flanders and Belgium.

In her own home, she possessed, I thought, not one reminder of the "Starch Brigade."

"What makes people useful?" I asked spontaneously. "What, I mean, constitutes the greatest usefulness in a person at the present time?"

Dame Rachel thought for what seemed a long minute. Then she said that she believed the greatest personal usefulness lies, now and at any time, in an ability to think constructively about the day after tomorrow, and to pool one's thinking with the thinking of other people.

"Have you always thought about the day after tomorrow?" I asked. I had not intended to put it quite so bluntly, but it came that way.

She laughed. "Nobody less—consciously, anyhow! I have always been incautious enough to take my experiences without counting costs for today or any day. The method has seemed natural."

Perhaps the naturalness of it had come about through an upbringing, in a family of five of which she was the youngest, and afterward in a school in London. Perhaps it had come about, too, through the influences of a home where, after school, she had listened to discussions upon world topics and, asked to express her own opinions, had hesitated to give them until she had satisfied herself that she really had opinions to give. . . .

When Rachel Crowdy left school, she decided upon a career, and she selected nursing as promising the most adventure. Her progress, however, was slow.

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DAME RACHEL CROWDY

seemed exceedingly heavy. But at last she discovered what she really wanted in the activities of the Voluntary Aid Detachments, then being formed among young British women on lines suggested by what had been done by the voluntary village helpers of the Russo-Japanese War. Rachel Crowdy became a V. A. D., donned a blue uniform, and met her lasting friend, Katharine (afterward Dame Katharine) Furse.

"She was older than I," said Dame Rachel, "and she saw how to handle a young person who, up to that time, had believed painfully that the race was to the physically strong and that I was therefore handicapped. Katharine was, as it were, the bow for my first arrow.

"I set myself to qualify as a dispenser," said Dame Rachel, "in order to encourage other women to follow, and to go for experience in social work to the poorer parts of London, and to help in the starting of a three-year course for V. A. D. workers, and, at the dictates of the War Office, to engage in the practice of how to turn milk trains into ambulance trains, and schools into hospitals. . . . It is odd that I never realized where all of it was leading, that I never saw the approach of war. But Katharine saw it. And when war actually came on Aug. 4, 1914, and, because that day was a Bank Holiday, the offices of the British Red Cross Society were to be closed, she commandeered me and a solitary Boy Scout and, keeping the doors open, registered 3000 offers of assistance in the two days. . . ."

I wanted to hear more of the war. It would have been fascinating to sit and listen to her talk—putting herself always in a modest background.

I wanted to hear at first hand the story of how she and Katharine Furse, over in Paris on a day's mission in September, 1914, alighted upon a rest station beside the railway and, instantly deciding to recommend the manning by V. A. D.'s of many such rest stations on the lines of communication with the army area, found themselves dispatched by the War Office to Boulogne with 20 other young women, and turning three disused railway coaches into a dressing station, with living room and kitchen attached.

I wanted to hear of the adventures that eventually led Dame Rachel to the position in which she held jurisdiction over the thousands of blue-uniformed V. A. D. girls who thronged the casualty clearing stations and the base hospitals of France. But time was getting on.

"And what next?" I said, irritated with myself for being obliged to ask the question.

"What next?" repeated Dame Rachel, as though she found it equally hard to think that there could have been any "next" to four years spent within the sound of shell fire.

"Next came 10 days' blank," she said. "A sort of breathing space between what one might describe as conditions of violent war and of violent peace. But 10 days after I was demobilized, I was asked to draw up a constitution for a health department of the League of Nations. That was in October, 1919, and a year later I was working as chief of the section in Geneva which handled questions of white slavery, and the drug traffic, of child welfare and prison reform.

"What an opportunity," I said, breaking in, although I had not intended to.

Dame Rachel nodded. "I was not blind by this time," she said. "I saw clearly enough then that, even though war, as war, might not be at an end, understanding might yet come between nations through the leveling of social questions which concern them all. I saw that if the thinking of all countries could approach similarity in the things which concern homes and families—in social standards generally—men would be helped toward a consciousness of their 'unity'—'unity' is a better word than 'brotherhood'—and we should have stepped forward. . . . Social co-operation is easier of accomplishment than political co-operation."

I knew to what she referred, remembering how, through the work of the League, a hold had been gained upon the drug traffic by means of a "friendly international four" set up in committee to watch the movements of the industry, and of how, only this spring, discussion in Geneva had turned upon the effect which economic depression is having upon children all over the world and of the best methods of dealing with that effect. Remembering, too, how purely national interest and concern for the child delinquent had been transformed by the League into international interest and concern, and of how, by means of an abridged birth certificate, the League is endeavoring to save the illegitimate child from some of the sufferings caused by other people's mistakes.

* * *

I wanted to ask questions about all the things that this implied. But hours were not available.

"After you left Geneva," I said, "that was four years ago, wasn't it? What happened then?"

"After the League," she said, "I went off to Shanghai."

She had, I remembered, been sent out there originally as a British delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, but the single experience had merely served to awaken her interest.

"Like the pulling back of a heavy curtain," she said. "I was wakened in the Far East to things I had not dreamed of, and I found them hard to forget. So I went again—last year—and this time I made my way alone into Manchuria. I wanted to see at first hand what was happening between Japan and Russia."

"And what did you see? And what can we do about it? But perhaps I ought not to ask. One shouldn't ask such questions, I suppose, of people who are serving on royal commissions."

She stood up and, walking over to the window, remained there, looking down at a chauffeur who was polishing a car in the dusty June sunshine.

"Europe and America," she said, "will do wisely to watch the happenings."

I regarded her back. It looked a little uncompromising.

"It sounds so vast," I said disconsolately. "The ordinary person is not Europe nor America, and I represent the ordinary person. What can the ordinary person do in the way of being useful? Will you say he must be 'ahead of the world'?"

She laughed, but she did not turn round. "He must be 'ahead of the world,'" she repeated. "If he can learn to think constructively for tomorrow, for the day after tomorrow, for tomorrows, and tomorrows—"

The League at Home

At Last the Diplomats, the Press, the Regular Secretariat, and Visitors to Geneva Are to Find It in a Headquarters Worthy of the Ideals Underlying the Organization

By Royal A. Gunnison

THE NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING — Photo by Alfred Pasche, Geneva

THAT INTRIGUING GAME of diplomacy—where is it played today?

As the spotlight of publicity follows Europe's most distinguished diplomats to Berlin, to the Wilhelmstrasse—to Moscow—to Warsaw—to Prague—to tiny Isola Bella on Lake Maggiore, and finally to the musty old Hotel National, now the League of Nations Building in Geneva—just where are all of these momentous decisions reached?

Contrary to public opinion—built up by stories in the press—these decisions are not reached around a green-topped table with a distinguished visitors' gallery and intent newshawks drinking in the words of noted statesmen. These meetings are merely to satisfy public curiosity. Everything said here—with few exceptions—has been decided beforehand.

The decisions today are reached in high-ceilinged, deep-carpeted, smoke-filled hotel rooms; in tiny train compartments, as the Mediteranée Express streaks from Paris to Rome; in small committee rooms at the temporary League of Nations Annex in Geneva or as diplomats pace up and down the gray-walled corridors of the annex.

Temporary meeting places. Temporary decisions. Everything seems temporary—even peace.

* * *

By September of this year a permanent meeting place, where permanent decisions may be reached, is expected to be ready for the sixteenth regular session of the League in Geneva. The new League of Nations Peace Palace, nestling white against an evergreen hillside just above the always blue Lake Geneva, is a permanent monument to peace.

At a cost of nearly $5,000,000—not to mention the $2,000,000 library presented by the Rockefeller Foundation—it has taken five architects—two French, an Italian, an Hungarian and a Swiss—five years to build the marble peace palace.

More than 400 yards long, the new building—in which it is hoped all the present office force of the Secretariat will be housed this summer—will be furnished by gifts from the 60 member nations. These gifts rival any ever written about in the Arabian Nights or Andersen's Fairy Tales.

Many of the gifts already are in Geneva. Many have been promised and many more are to come. Some of the gifts already received are sets of furniture for the offices of the high officials of the League. Holland and India have sent full office furniture for the offices of the Secretary General and for the President of the Council of the League.

Persia has offered special rugs for these offices. Siam has sent hand-carved bookcases. South Africa and New Zealand are paneling committee rooms with native wood. Sweden is sending special furniture for a high official's office and Greece has offered a bronze reproduction of an ancient statue. The tiny state of Luxembourg's gift will be wrought-iron gates for the entrances.

* * *

A gift of $25,000 from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation will be used to construct the monumental Wilson bronze doors at the main entrance of the Assembly Hall. Spain and Switzerland will furnish committee rooms, while China is sending a complete set of embroidered panels and Trinidad some hand-woven curtains for a committee room.

Permanence is the moving thought behind this giant structure, the largest administrative building built in Europe in many years. Each member nation of the League—and the United States by individual contributions—is taking part in the construction. This co-operation in construction may be more evident than some of the co-operation evidenced politically, but it is hoped by all League officials and diplomats that the feeling of unity in building the palace will have its fruits in framing permanent peace in its committee rooms.

"If a building and what it stands for are any criterion of the permanency of the League, then just one visit to the white marble building among the green trees of Geneva is proof enough for me," remarked a British statesman recently shown through the building.

Thus the change from the dingy old Hotel National—which has served its purpose very well—to the bright new palace with its windows looking out across blue Lake Geneva to white-capped Mont Blanc standing out with razor sharpness 40 miles away, may not only bring a change of locale but a change in attitude toward peace from skepticism and temporary co-operation to one of practical permanent peace.

The building itself has been constructed under the watchful eye of Mr. F. I. Lloyd, of England—Secretary of the Building Committee and general manager of the building. Mr. Lloyd, tall, gray and tremendously enthusiastic over the progress of the building, is most adept in transforming forests of scaffolding along a wall into the most beautiful Italian tapestry by a mere wave of his walking stick and a few well-chosen words. The building is his pet—if a building spreading over 18,000 square yards and containing more than 500 offices besides two great halls (one for the Council of the League and the other for the Assembly) and a library capable of holding 1,000,000 volumes, to say nothing of nine large committee rooms—may be called a pet.

* * *

On Sept. 7, 1929, he will tell you, the first stone was set in place, and since that time more than 400 workmen have been steadily employed in the construction work. But before the stone could be laid the architects had to be chosen. A long competition was held in 1928-29, and out of 600 competing architects five were chosen. They are: M. Nenot, of France, the architect of the Sorbonne in Paris; M. Lefevre, also of France, the inspector general of all the public buildings of France; Signor Broggi, of Italy; M. Vago, of Hungary, and M. Flegenheimer, of Switzerland.

They have divided the building into three parts following the structure of the League. The Council of the League, which is the executive body, has its special chamber and section. The Assembly, the League's legislature, is fitted with the most spectacular section perhaps. A giant Assembly Hall, to seat over 600 delegates, 500 members of the press and some 800 spectators, is the main attraction.

That allows nearly 10 delegates from each of the 60 member nations, nearly one "gentleman of the press" for each delegate, and a full view of each and every delegate for the spectators that overflow the Geneva hotels during League sessions.

"And at last," said Mr. Lloyd, "we have devised a way so that no matter how low a delegate may mumble into his written speech he may still be heard in the galleries." The Architectural Acoustic Committee of the British Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has collaborated both in the construction of the Assembly and Council Halls and the nine committee rooms.

One of "the eight wonders of Geneva" to the visiting public during the last few years has been the amplifying system provided for the delegates and the press to enable them to hear the speakers from the tribune in their own tongue—regardless of the language spoken.

Earphones are placed over the head and by a simple twist of a dial in front of him the listener may either hear the speech as it is being delivered in its original form or he may dial to a translation being delivered in his own tongue by a special translator. As most of the delegates and correspondents speak French and English, the simultaneous translations have been eliminated, but are still possible.

The present amplifying system, loudspeakers and all, now installed at the Batiment Electoral, where the Assembly meetings have been held, will be enlarged and modernized through a gift of Edward A. Filene, of Boston, who will install complete apparatus for simultaneous telephonic interpretation.

* * *

The Library Wing is attached to the regular building by a narrow corridor which leads off the main corridor with its tall 27-foot windows that look down across the green, fountained terrace where peacocks strut and spread their fanlike tails.

This wing of the building holds the largest of the nine committee rooms, which is to be the seat of the Disarmament Conference. If M. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, has his way this room will be the meeting place of a permanent Disarmament Commission. It seats approximately 900 delegates, press, and visitors. A small museum for the preservation of historic documents and treaties will also be a vital part of the library.

And as delegates always seem to be hungry—they are constantly munching on cakes and cookies from the bar in today's temporary building—there is to be a special "delegates' restaurant roof garden" 10 stories above the lower ground level. The building is built in terraces, 10 stories in front and four in the rear.

Finally, as Mr. Lloyd ushers you out of the building across planks and stones and around cement mixers, he explains that while the building may not look nearly completed, all that is needed is the removal of the forest of poles and scaffolding and the palace would look quite complete. . . . That was some months ago. Today, the scaffolding is gone and the building appears in all its splendor.

If by any chance the Assembly Hall and the committee rooms should not be ready for the September meeting of the Assembly, it is hoped that the Secretariat—the office force—can be moved into its quarters regardless. At least, the spring of 1936 will see a permanent peace palace situated within six hours' air flight from any European capital. Undoubtedly, diplomats will continue to make decisions on trains and in hotel rooms, but more will be made in the quiet, calm atmosphere of the corridors and committee rooms just at the back of Geneva.

Biology Outside Its Cell

True Science of Life Will Not Be Revealed by the Microscope, but Will Appear as Thought Seeks an Infinite, Rather Than a Finite, Basis

By Harry V. Roff

"YOU DEFINE BIOLOGY as the science of life," I said to my friend, the naturalist, the other evening, "but to me it seems a science founded on false premises—a science whose so-called principles lead to disorganization."

"In the materialistic conception of it, yes," he conceded, smiling, "but there are sound, logical thinkers among us who are brushing aside the accumulated debris of faulty human opinions, which you may term biology, in search of premises in harmony with a perfect law of life—perhaps, I might say, the divine government of the universe. Huxley stated the object of science as 'the discovery of the rational order which pervades the universe.' Well, we seek this rational order which we sense as underlying all creation."

"A viewpoint based on the infinite principle of life rather than a viewpoint which has grown more and more pitifully finite as adherents have sought the cradle of life in the infinitesimal," I outlined. "All-pervading life can never be explained by cells and their chromosomes. Imagination through the microscope leads away from truth and the substance of life and the universe."

"All-pervading would include the earth's interior, barren deserts, interstellar space and other regions where life, as we think of it, does not exist," he reminded. "If all-pervading, life would be in the space between plants, for instance, as well as in them."

"Absolutely," I agreed, "and is. Life is omnipresent. Even the determined materialist will agree to that."

* * *

"Wait a minute," he laughed, "you are getting into deep water."

"Not at all," I returned. "The very claims of the physical scientist force him to concur. His atom in air or stone is supposed to be an organization of tremendously active electronic life. You will remember that Eddington declared that 'there is enough energy in a drop of water to furnish 200 horsepower for a year.' As for the organic cell, it is your morphological unit of life."

"Not mine," he objected, "I am convinced that the body or structure which expresses life is only the instrument which life plays."

"What about the body which you seem to have and use in your night dream?" I asked. "What about the body of a friend whom you meet in this dream?"

"Mine is my thought of myself in the dream-illusion," he replied. "His body is my thought of his identity."

"Both bodies appear very real in your dream," I pointed out. "They are admittedly only thoughts—concepts of consciousness. These bodies, at least, live in the consciousness conceiving them rather than this consciousness in them."

* * *

"Yes," he reflected, "that's true. I agree with Prof. Max Planck, who once stated: 'I regard consciousness as fundamental. I regard matter as derivative from consciousness. We cannot get behind consciousness.'

"Biologists who are seeking in the cell for the explanation of life might well consider the night illusion. It is sort of a key to truth about life, for, if its bodies and structures are only concepts of consciousness, it is not unreasonable to assume that the bodies and structures which we see when awake are also thought-concepts. I am becoming quite convinced that this universe, including its life, is the compound thought of a great Mind, or God, and that each of us expresses this Mind, seeing or knowing what it sees or knows as reality.

"Matter is to me objectified thought. The universe lives in the consciousness of each of us. Your universe differs from mine as your thinking differs from mine. If you have a deeper knowledge of music than I, your world of music is relatively greater. If you have a finer appreciation of nature than I, you have a more glorious universe than I have yet apprehended. We may each accept certain general forms and colors of material thoughts, but I doubt if we give them the same life-pictures. The mother who is beautiful to the son who loves her and sees her love for him in her face may be very homely to a stranger. The rose bush is a thorny nuisance to the savage from Oceanica, while to us it is the nursery of wondrous flowers. Our universe depends upon our state of judging consciousness."

* * *

"Absolutely," I supported. "The mental nature of the universe is so apparent that it is difficult to understand why intelligent investigators determinedly oppose this truth. How biologists can believe that life and mind are products of a body of water, carbon, phosphorus and other mineral salts—less than a dollar's worth of chemicals—is incomprehensible. The bodies of Lincoln and a Hottentot would have analyzed chemically the same. A live body and a corpse have the same chemical constituents."

"Yes," he cogitated, taking a book from his desk and opening it. "John Burroughs writes: 'No cell analysis will give the secret, no chemical conjuring with the elements will reveal why in the one case they build up a head of cabbage, and in the other a head of Plato.' Burroughs recalls that Darwin said in his old age that he could not look upon man with all his wonderful powers, as the result of mere chance. Open-minded naturalists must all sooner or later recognize a higher, directive power."

"And that bodies exist as thoughts of mind rather than as breeding homes of thinking," I added. "Behaviorism, reflex action, stored impulses, memory mechanism are silly chatter to a thinking observer. V. H. Mottram, professor of physiology at the University of London, states in his book, 'Physiology,' that 'perhaps only the relatively non-living matter of the bones and the connective tissues which you possess today formed part of your body a year ago.' Nerve cells may endure and enlarge. What of it? An elephant has a 6-pound brain and man has one of only three pounds. Investigators found that the average brain of a man of European stock weighed 1360 grams, while the brain of Anatole France, the dean of French *littérateurs*, weighed only 1190 grams. Relatively, one-road reflexes or behaviorism—explanations are so futile!"

"Most futile," he corroborated. "Brain certainly does not originate thought. No chemical action of a cell stored the fact that I went fishing with my father on my fifth birthday or figures out a mathematical problem or makes me love a beautiful sunrise. If I have any of the looks or characteristics of my parents, they came through thought-expectation, not through an invisible cell. But to get back, you have not explained how life can be all-pervading."

"You explained that," I answered, smilingly. "You pictured the universe and its life as the thoughts or ideas of an omnific, infinite Mind, or God. If this Mind exists, it is obviously the life of all its thoughts or ideas, and naturally omnipresent, omnipotent and omniscient Mind is easier to grasp as all-pervading than gravitation."

* * *

"If this Mind, or God, is Life, how do you account for death?" he asked. "Such a Life, or Mind, could not be divided."

"No," I affirmed, "it could not. Death is impossible. It is the ultimate of the illusion that life lives in and as a product of matter. Human eyes saw the sun travel across the sky, but astronomers proved it due to a revolving earth. Cell-peering biologists are in reverse. That which looks or thinks about life being in the cell is the life of the cell. We see what we think—or what others think, if we accept false education.

"Methuselah lived 969 years, because life was a pleasant fact rather than a cellular fear. The Spanish found native Brazilians who, on reliable evidence, were said to be 250 to 300 years old. They were described as living simply, with no worries. Man places limits on his life needlessly. Life has a Principle underlying it, and this Principle is changeless Truth. There is no time or space to the fact that two plus two equals four; neither is there time or space to the facts of life. They exist now—are! Time is only enlightenment about present facts. Space is only the background of thought-objectivity. Nothing can be farther away than Mind—except ignorance."

* * *

"J. S. Haldane had some pertinent words in his Donnellan Lectures at Trinity College, Dublin," he said. Opening Haldane's "The Philosophical Basis of Biology," he read, " 'We are living in an age which I think our successors will some day look back upon with curiosity and wonder as an age characterized especially by physical realism—an age strangely blind in some, but by no means all, respects to what will then appear as outstanding spiritual reality, and concealing this behind scientific abstractions which it had taken for representations of reality and proceeded to bow down before, though they were only its own creations. In this respect I think that our age will be regarded as an idolatrous one, although our idols are of a different kind from those of relatively uncivilized peoples. The idolatry pervades not only scientific thought, but also, as it seems to me, theology. We have accustomed ourselves to believe at the same time in the reality of a material and a spiritual world, without realizing that these two beliefs are ultimately inconsistent with one another.'

"Again he writes, 'Thus it is not to a universe of separate monads, but to a universe which is a manifestation of God, and receives objectivity through this fact, that analysis of our experience finally leads. God is the personality of personalities. In so far as our perceptions and actions can be identified with the perceptions and corresponding actions of God they correspond with reality; and the presence of God within us inspires the effort to test and realize in our lives the correspondence.' Haldane's view here is not bounded by a cell."

"Six decades ago," I said, "Mary Baker Eddy wrote in 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' 'God is divine Life, and Life is no more confined to the forms which reflect it than substance is in its shadow. . . . Life is Mind, the creator reflected in his creations.' "

"Words which will reverse biological concepts," he declared.

WHEREIN WOULD LINCOLN DIFFER FROM A HOTTENTOT? Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

The Biologist Says That, Chemically, They Would Not Differ at All, But There Is More to It Than Chemistry.

MID-SUMMER STYLES

WHEN THE MODERN MEETS THE EXOTIC COS

INDI

By Helen Johnson Keyes

WERE ONE TO ASK A HIGH-CASTE Indian woman what the styles in her country were for the summer of 1935, she would quote London and Paris. Native costume in this vast country of 360,000,000 persons, 1,766,000 square miles, 147 languages, and diverse races and religions, has been almost immutable down the centuries, but varied according to race, locality, occupation, age and religious adherence.

When a man winds his turban around his head or a woman drapes her sari, the folds indicate not concepts of grace but their wearer's position and destiny in the complex fabric of Indian society. To the Occidental, clothes are a reflection of the inventive impulse within a great industry, whose nourishment is change, but to the Indian who wears his native costume clothes are documents. One might call them genealogies and biographies in shorthand. When Kim first encountered the Tibetan lama, the boy regarded him in bewilderment, because the clothes he wore did not fit into any space in the costume picture-puzzle map that the shrewd adoptive son of India knew. "Fold after fold of dingy stuff like horse blanketry, and not one fold could Kim refer to any known trade or profession."

The broadest distinctions are those between the apparel of Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsis and Sikhs. But the religions professed by these people have their offshoot sects, each of which externalizes its faith by a fold, fabric or color. And as nothing associated with life is altogether static, neighborly influences foreign to the sects occasionally affect them to the extent of promoting a special twist in one province and a particular length of trouser or shape of coat in another.

* * *

The costume of a Hindu man is made up of four items, headdress, dhoti, coat and sheet. The headdress may be either a turban or a cap.

The Hindu turban, called a "pagri," is a simple piece of cloth, six to eight inches wide and 10 to 50 yards in length. The pattern of its windings announces the pattern of the weaver's destiny, his inherited role in Indian society and also his personal achievements. First and foremost, however, is the announcement of his race, for as some Muhammadans also use this type of turban, the Hindu makes his differentiation by forming the angles, not in the front and back as the Moslem does, but over his ears. Mahrattas (an Indian race) make them of red cloth and insert a small conical peek.

Bengalis sew their turbans and remove them like a hat. In fact, in Bengal one sometimes sees bare heads, which in other parts of India are regarded as improper. Those who saw the screen picture, "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," will remember the stately brushes toweringly inserted in this headdress. The caps of Hindus and Moslems are even more alike than their turbans and are made of cut and sewn cloth in a variety of shapes—square, round, scull, fringed, and so forth—which denote locality more than creed.

The most characteristic garment of the Hindu—for men, women and all the castes—is the dhoti. It is a white cotton cloth that is wrapped round the loins, passed between the legs from front to back, and looped voluminously in the middle of the body, both at the front and back. In the case of Brahmans (the highest and priestly caste) this drapery extends to the knees, and in the case of Rajputs (a military caste), to the ankles, whereas for the menial classes it must end at the middle thigh. In most regions the end is tucked in at the waist, but when it is thrown over the left shoulder the expert knows from what part of the Empire the wearer hails. This is a very ancient garment and a visit to any museum which has collections of Indian sculpture will reveal many representations of the gods thus attired.

* * *

Above the dhoti the Hindu man wears a coat whose most common but by no means universal type is of waist length. A longer type is identical with a Muhammadan garment, except that the closing must be on the right side instead of the left. Over the coat is thrown a sheet, known as a chaddar, a piece of cotton cloth three yards long and one yard wide, worn across the shoulders or wrapped around the body. Hindu men and women alike wear earrings.

On the whole, caste influences Hindu dress less than might be expected, but

DRAPING AN INDIAN SARI

(A) One end of the sari is centered in front, tucked in at the waistband of an underskirt, and wrapped twice around the hips.

(B) After being wrapped around twice the sari is brought up across the left arm and shoulder and draped to the wrist.

Four Photographs Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GROUP 1—The costume of a Muhammadan of the Deccan has inspired the design of a white linen frock with bands in a contrasting color forming a kind of vestee, a belt, and also a collar and cuff trimming. The relation of the vestee, with its smart monogram, to the breast ornaments of the Moslem; and the translation of the flared opening of the coat into an inverted pleat in the modern skirt, are obvious. (By Helen Tolman.)

GROUP 2—A Hindu Nautch girl from the north, wears a skirt with just the rhythm and swing that the occident demands this summer, and the skirt that derives from the original has caught the measure. The dancing girl's shirt suggests a striking top for the jacket of the suit, which is made of crystal-green coolaine. Yoke and bandings are of an India silk print. (By Jane Lang.)

GROUP 3—The sweep and swoop of a sari have suggested the interesting drapery on the corsage of this afternoon frock of sheer green crêpe. The scarf starts at the back of the dress and is brought around the waist and clipped. The matching belt buckle and clip are suggested by the oriental jewels. (By Joyce Forbes.)

GROUP 4—An oriental drapery is transposed from the costume of a Muhammadan dancer to an evening frock of pale blue satin and smoky brown chiffon. The upper section, front and back, are of the chiffon, and the chiffon scarf, edged with gold embroidery and cleverly attached with an ornament at a high waistline, may either float toward the hem or be thrown over the head. (By Josephine Hoelder.)

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ES ARE GLAMOROUS

ERN WOMAN ADAPTS COSTUMES OF DIA

ohnson Keyes

Costume Adaptations Designed and Illustrations Provided by the Traphagen School of Fashion, New York.

GROUP 5—The cascading fullness of the skirt worn by the oriental woman is gracefully reiterated in the violet chiffon evening dress derived from it. Moreover the pattern of the undulating lower skirt is repeated like a refrain at the décolletage; and the contour depicted by the gathers round the hips, completed by a sash of deep violet satin, echoes the up-in-the-front rhythm of the oriental garment. (By Mollie Bilebof.)

GROUP 6—The interesting skirt of this evening dress is derived from the dhoti, most national of national garments, even more so than the sari. It is an extended loin cloth with voluminously looped front and back panels, often extending to the ankles. The asymmetrical apron-front of the evening frock is embroidered in gold dots, an adaptation of the appliqued gold pattern of the original. Gold shoulder and waist ornaments further emphasize the oriental feeling. (By Rosamond Coffin.)

DRAPING AN INDIAN SARI

(C) The sari is pleated at the shoulder and pulled snugly across the chest, the edge is then drawn carefully over the head away from the forehead.

(D) The edge of the sari across the left side of the face is now pulled forward to cover the lower part of the cheek and chin. The free end of the sari is allowed to fall loosely down over the right shoulder and back, or it may be drawn across the chest.

GROUP 7—An itinerant vendor wearing very full pleated trousers and over them a coat of transparent gauze with a dashing sash, has inspired the design of a pair of lounging pajamas, with a chiffon tunic. Scarf and girdle are straight pieces, the scarf going around the neck and crossing in front like the vendor's scarf. It is then slipped through and over the girdle, the ends being left free. The trousers have copied the fitted ankles of the original and at this point are secured with snaps in the shirring. (By Alberta Newcombe.)

GROUP 8—This beach pajama outfit of white linen with a top of India print and a coat with a hood which may subside into a scarf, and which is also trimmed with the India print, derives from one of the ubiquitous trouser and coat suits which tramp the high roads of India. (Coat by Florence Tallman.) (Pajamas by Rebecca Hinsdale.)

caste marks and sect marks, often imprinted on the forehead, are distinguishing. The Brahmans and the Rajputs both wear what is known as the Brahmanical thread, fashioned, with many ceremonies, of twisted cotton. It passes over the left shoulder and hangs down to the right hip. Three strands indicate a bachelor and six or nine a married man. The cord is differently knotted for the two castes that are entitled to wear it.

For the Hindu woman, also, the dhoti is basic. She wears, too, a very short bodice with half sleeves, and a sari—or, in some parts of India, instead of a sari, a full skirt, a jacket and a shawl.

Saris average in length seven to twelve yards. The method of draping a sari is illustrated in the accompanying photographs A, B, C, D. In the material and in the designs with which it is woven, embroidered and appliquéd, the sari varies according to the rank and wealth of the wearer, her locality, and the importance of the occasion it honors. A veil covers the hair, which is always parted in the middle and drawn smoothly back from the forehead and temples. Long plaits braided into one another or a Greek knot take care of the length.

* * *

Muhammadans, who are about one third as numerous in India as Hindus, dress themselves differently and in ways regulated by their holy writings. It is true that in some parts of India they wear the same turban as the Hindu, only, as has been said, with its angles differently placed, but they have also a turban that is peculiar to them. It is made from a single piece of cloth 20 to 30 inches wide and six to nine yards long. In the case of learned and religious men it is white, but more humble followers of the Prophet may choose blue and indulge in ornamental borders. Pathans and Muhammadans of the Punjab bind it around a conical red cap and one often sees the ends hanging down over the shoulders. Those who have made the holy pilgrimage to Mecca wear a special turban.

Instead of the dhoti, Moslems wear trousers fastened around the waist with a sash. Usually they are of white cotton, for it is written in one of the sacred books, "Wear white garments, for verily they are full of cleanliness and pleasant to the eye. It is lawful for the women of my people to clothe themselves in silken garments and to wear ornaments of gold, but . . . any man who shall wear silken garments in this world shall not wear them in the next." Although today there are many dandies who prefer to wear fine fabrics, soft colors and gold ornaments in the present rather than to hope for them in the hereafter, on the whole, white cotton is much seen.

* * *

Orthodox trousers are tight, but among various sects and in various localities this garment departs from the canonical and becomes in some cases very full and in others assumes the Jodhpur silhouette. (And why not? Jodhpur is an Indian province.) The Prophet says, "God will not be merciful to him who wears long trousers," but by this is meant those that flap upon the instep.

His upper garment is a shirt or chemise of white cotton with long sleeves, fastening with buttons and loops. In the north it is long and loose. The Pathan wears it almost to his ankles. Out of doors a coat is added, extending just below the knees, which may be of any material. Although formerly it opened on the right or the left side, the tide of fashion seems to have found it, been amused, and played a few pranks with it, for now it is decreed that it shall fasten straight down the front. A number of examples will be seen in the illustration. It is an Oriental custom to wear a waistcoat over instead of under the coat, and this is done by the Muhammadan, who fashions it elaborately.

Muhammadan women wear over their heads and thrown back over their left shoulders, veils of various colors and materials cut an inch and a half wide and three yards long. Pale colors indicate a maiden, bright ones a matron. In the south they are made of thicker stuff than in the north—rather illogically, it would seem. In Kashmir, a round cap is substituted. Trousers are worn under skirts or even one-piece dresses. These are usual in Rajputana. In the central and southern provinces,

(Continued on page 14)

The Night Bus

Fine Traditions of the Bullwhackers and Pony Express Riders Are Carried On by the Capable Drivers Who Conduct Passengers and Merchandise Over a Nation's Highways

By Bertram B. Fowler

AN AURA OF ROMANCE and color has always invested the story of transportation in America. We turn the pages of history back but a few pages to hear again the creaking rumble of the great Conestoga wagons lumbering out into the empty lands, the thunder of wheels and the crack of the bullwhackers' whips breaking the age-old silence. These were the pioneers of transportation, rutting the prairies with trails that would some day become the vast interwoven network of macadam and concrete. It is easy to see, from today's vantage point, the romance and the color of those days.

Just as stirring is the story of the westward push of steel. Following the Conestoga wagons came the crash of unloading rails, the thundering drum of sledges on spikes and the red glow of the locomotives' fire against the black of the night sky.

We like to dwell upon those days. But, even as we look upon them, we forget that romance and color remain, appear to us in new guises. We close the book of yesterday's romance, snap off the bedside light and settle back for slumber with a sigh of adventure that has passed and color that has faded. We sigh for the passing of the old King's Highway, the Conestoga wagons and the end of steel's swaggering westward march.

* * *

But even as we sigh, on the network of highways that begin just outside our windows there is unrolling a colorful pageant of the new phase in America's transportation. The commuter, with his car in the garage below, knows little of this. He does not realize that the highway he uses by day becomes a different road at night, takes on new character, recaptures the glamour that has never departed from the story of transportation in America.

Criss-crossing a continent, these highways mark the change that has taken place in transportation in the last few decades. But the pattern and color are the same. As cities and towns grow quiet with slumber, and glimmering street lights wink in the dark canyons of sleeping streets, the road awakes.

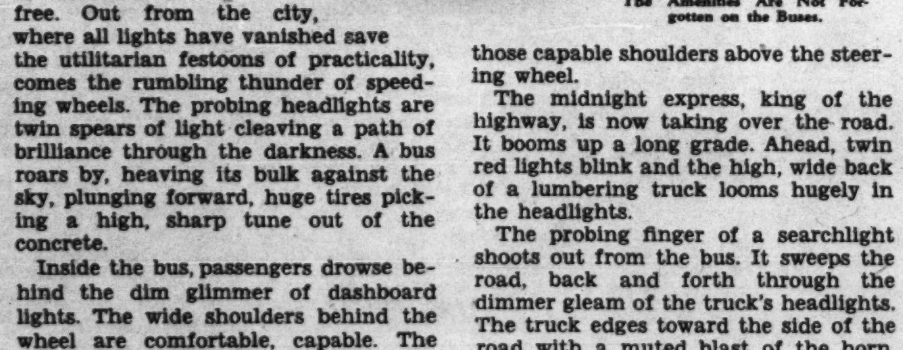
By day the highway that swoops down over the Connecticut hills, twists sinuously through little towns and booms over the wide straightaway between populous cities, may seem prosaic enough. Filling stations splash their arresting hues against dull backgrounds, the "hot-dog stand" and the roadside shop flaunt their stiff banners of commercial appeal before the eyes of the speeding motorist. It is all very matter-of-fact, indeed. But that is in the daylight when all the world is using the road.

The same road at midnight is a different place. One by one the filling stations snap out their lights and retire into the darkness. The roadside banners are folded. Then the mantle of romance flutters free. Out from the city, where all lights have vanished save the utilitarian festoons of practicality, comes the rumbling thunder of speeding wheels. The probing headlights are twin spears of light cleaving a path of brilliance through the darkness. A bus roars by, heaving its bulk against the sky, plunging forward, huge tires picking a high, sharp tune out of the concrete.

Photo by Charles Phelps Cushing

BOUND WEST AT NIGHTFALL

The Bus on the Right, Which Started From the Heart of New York City, Has Just Emerged From the Holland Tunnel Under the Hudson River and Is on the Ramp Leading to the Pulaski Skyway Bridge in Jersey City.



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME

The Amenities Are Not Forgotten on the Buses.

Inside the bus, passengers drowse behind the dim glimmer of dashboard lights. The wide shoulders behind the wheel are comfortable, capable. The high-pitched song of concrete under whirling rubber is the song of destinations ahead; in the rush of the bus is a sense of swinging speed that is robbed of any hint of trepidation by the set of those capable shoulders above the steering wheel.

The midnight express, king of the highway, is now taking over the road. It booms up a long grade. Ahead, twin red lights blink and the high, wide back of a lumbering truck looms hugely in the headlights.

The probing finger of a searchlight shoots out from the bus. It sweeps the road, back and forth through the dimmer gleam of the truck's headlights. The truck edges toward the side of the road with a muted blast of the horn. The bus roars past. All this is part of the accepted rules of the night road. The bus careens over to the right lane and plunges forward. As it does so, the lights of the truck behind blink off and on rapidly. Once more the finger of light from the bus sweeps the road and then blinks out. This is the added touch, the etiquette of the night riders, always prompt and unfailing.

* * *

The bus driver probably does not know the driver on the truck. But he belongs to the guild of the night road and follows the rules thereof, rules not contained in any book, but familiar to all the drivers who grasp the steering wheels of the mammoths which occupy the roads when they are deserted by more prosaic travelers. "Give me the road. Thank you. Good night."

Ahead in the darkness, more red lights. Plate glass glimmers in the headlights. It is another bus, stationary on the quiet road miles away from any customary stopping place. The swaying rush of the bus ceases. Smoothly it pulls to a stop. The face of the driver on the ground gleams in the light. "Nothing serious. But there's a bad rattle back here somewhere."

In the glare of the headlights he finds the trouble. "Got it. Okay. Roll along, buddy. And thanks."

The bus surges forward with a grind of gears. The lights blink, there is a mellow blast of the horn. "No trouble at all. Good night, and pleasant wheeling."

Darkened filling stations throw back glinting salutes to the sweeping lights, windows blink drowsily in the passing glare. The streets of a sleeping town echo as emptily as did the prairies to the passing of the covered wagons. A patrolling policeman flings up an arm in salute, the bus horn gives two brief and muted toots. Guardian of the sleeping town and king of the night road greet each other.

To the bus driver it is not a deserted and lonely road. He passes other trucks. He meets other buses and trucks sweeping back along the road he has just traveled. His journey is a running fire of conversation, a peculiar blast of the horn, a particular manipulation of lights, gestures as individual and meaningful as any spoken word.

Ahead, a cross road blooms in the radiance of clustered lights. The bus swings in to make a stop beside two other buses, a high-shouldered truck and the colossal bulk of a van. The passengers of the bus file sleepily into the warmth of the lunch room. The drivers are there, gathered in a cluster, exchanging the gossip of the trade. They balance mugs that send off thin banners of steam and swing capable shoulders as they turn on their stools to greet the latest arrival to their select company.

The citizen who closed his book of romance with a sigh might have been deep in the story of the bull-whackers gathered about their fire that spiked the prairie night. Or perhaps he was immersed in a chapter of the riders of the pony express. And here, just beyond his open window, the pony express and bullwhakers' fires are paralleled. Modern, yes. As modern as the new stream-lined buses, but with the romance and color that have come to them as a direct heritage.

For just as the legions of pioneers

(Continued on page 15)

Photo by Charles Phelps Cushing

AT EVERYBODY'S CURB

This Bus Is About to Leave Park Square, Boston, for the Night Trip to New York, Where Connections May Be Made for the South and West.

Among the New Books

Tracing the Education in Public of Paul Elmer More

Paul Elmer More and American Criticism, by Robert Shafer. New Haven: Yale University Press. $4.

FOR ALL HIS IMPRESSIVE scholarship Mr. Paul Elmer More has never been a dependable literary critic. Again and again his judgments have been determined by his prepossessions. This is especially true of his opinions concerning the great poets of the English Romantic Movement. I think of such a remark of his (not quoted by Mr. Shafer) as that Shelley in the "Ode to the West Wind" displays willful ignorance of the rules upon which the successful use of the Italian *terza rima* depends and that that supremely beautiful poem "is saved from failure only by its brevity." This is the very perversity of prejudice and it can be paralleled by many other remarks in the "Shelburne Essays."

* * *

As a corrective to Mr. More when he has to do with the Romantic poets and to his intimate friend and partner Prof. Irving Babbitt and to his interpreter and biographer Professor Shafer we shall continue to need scholars like Prof. Ernest Bernbaum, who in the concluding section of his "Guide Through the Romantic Movement" takes sharp issue with these antiromantic neohumanists.

For many years Mr. More's abundant learning has inspired in the present reviewer awe rather than confidence. Still the wonder grew how one small head could carry all he knew; but the wonder has been accompanied by an uneasy feeling that the elimination of certain prejudices would leave room for even more abundant knowledge. Thus it comes about that one part of Professor Shafer's monograph has not upon this reviewer quite the effect that it was intended to have upon every reader. I refer to the appendix, in which are collected together several severely adverse critiques of Paul Elmer More—by Van Wyck Brooks, Ludwig Lewisohn, Francis Hackett, Ernest Boyd, Henry L. Mencken, Edmund Wilson and some others. Professor Shafer invites our detestation of these disrespectful impertinences. One cannot commend the manner of some of these critics; but the matter will hold the sympathy of a good many readers.

* * *

Nevertheless, of the "importance" of Mr. More in recent American literary and cultural history there can be no question. Of a very different writer of somewhat similar name a wit once said that "George Moore conducted his education in public." Paul Elmer More has for 40 years conducted his education in public. In successive volumes we have beheld him in the very process of absorbing the best that has been thought and said in the world, sifting, assimilating, appraising, rejecting. The history of his intellectual and spiritual development, of his attraction to various systems of thought, his weighing of them and finding most of them wanting, his highly individual interpretation of Plato and the Platonic tradition, his turning to the Byzantine fathers of the early church, his latest (but is it the last?) interpretation of Christianity—all this with much else by the wayside is writ large in his books. Professor Shafer's monograph is in part a condensed paraphrase, with commentary, of the narrative of that spiritual journey. It will serve a purpose if it does no more than introduce new readers to the scholar who has described himself as the least read and most hated of American men of letters.

But it is more entertaining and stimulating in the initial chapter and in some sections of later chapters where Professor Shafer turns from his principal theme to consider other aspects of the dual subject promised upon his title page—when he turns from Paul Elmer More and deals with American criticism at large. He is a lucid thinker, a dangerous controversialist, and a writer armed with a brilliantly pugnacious style. Whether or not we agree with his exalted estimate of Mr. More we find excitement and food for thought in what he has to say of Messrs. Spingarn, Edmund Wilson, T. S. Eliot, Henry Mencken, Ludwig Lewisohn and some others who have aroused his animosity. Dr. Lewisohn and Mr. Wilson in particular will find him a formidable antagonist.

Within the space of a necessarily brief review it is impossible even to summarize Professor Shafer's opinions. Those who know his volume entitled "Progress and Science" will have some indication of what to expect from him here. His dialectic is strong and subtle; his arguments cogent; his illustrative excerpts from the writings of those he attacks precisely pointed; his wit and satire devastating. To read his opening chapter is an intellectual tonic to be recommended to those who have been too easily taken in by Mr. Wilson's "Axel's Castle" or by some of Mr. Eliot's essays. We could wish, however, that Professor Shafer had not deemed it necessary to tie these brilliant controversial pages so closely to his other theme, for they are worthy to stand by themselves and may be missed by people not overanxious to read a biographical and critical study of Paul More.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

MADELON LULOFS

Stranger to Success

The Other World, by Madelon Lulofs. Translated by G. J. Renier and Irene Clephane from the Dutch. New York: Viking. $2.50.

THERE IS NOTHING of the sentimental in this story of Pieter Vos. It is a story of a poverty-stricken environment, of narrowness and sleaziness, material and mental. Pieter is determined to improve his circumstances and sets about it with bullheaded determination. He exiles himself to a rubber plantation in Sumatra, and in time acquires the managership of an island, and a native wife and a son.

Success is too much for Pieter. His circumstances now fulfill his childhood dreams. He fails to see that his position is given to him only because he can be used as a cat's-paw for those higher up who are stealing from the company. He fails to see that his marriage to a young and pretty white wife was designed to release his superior from an awkward situation. Pieter reaches success but he never belongs.

What are the implications of Miss Lulofs's irony when the rubber market falls out from beneath the just and the unjust alike? A radical could make much of it as an unhappy view of capitalism. It is difficult to tell. She writes as an observer, not a commentator. There is little enough of the Horatio Alger formula which the jacket blurb would suggest. For Pieter there is left "the other world." Not the other world of Sumatra to which he returns for peace and comfort. But as his old acquaintance Blom had told him years before, "Another world exists and will go on existing, far and away greater than all the works of man put together."

"The Other World" is not a travel story of commercial ambitions and the conflict between two climes and environments. It is the homely and personal hungerings and struggles of humble Pieter Vos. But the overtones are those of all things mortal, and insufficient.

The Italian Renaissance, with an introduction by A. K. Wickham (New York: Oxford University Press. $2) contains 104 full-page illustrations of paintings, sculpture and architecture by the masters of the period. The text quickly makes clear the relation of these men to one another and to their times; traces the development of their technical practice and outlines their background of artistic theory. This is Volume I in a series entitled "Life and Art in Photograph."

Additional titles in the New Temple Shakespeare (Dent-Dutton) are "The Merchant of Venice," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "King Henry VIII," "Antony and Cleopatra" and "King Henry V."

Harper will publish this fall in the United States Hesketh Pearson's "Gilbert and Sullivan," the English edition of which (Hamish Hamilton) was reviewed in the Monitor June 15.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Economics and the Sea

Sea Lanes, by Martin D. Stevers and Capt. Jonas Pendlebury. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.75.

DETAILED RECOLLECTIONS of an Australian passage in a British wool clipper and a transatlantic crossing in an American cargo steamer are contrasting episodes upon which this book pegs an elementary account of the mechanics of seamanship, past and present. It represents something quite different in sea literature. Landsmen should appreciate this simplified discussion of seagoing technicalities.

Sailing day aboard the Liverpool iron clipper St. Cuthbert, Sydney bound, is the point from which the authors reckon their departure into the intricacies of the art of rope and canvas. The narrative is based on Captain Pendlebury's personal introduction to the sea. From an apprentice under sail, he rose to the rank of master. His last command was the world-cruising passenger liner President Adams.

A detailed account of a passage in the freighter James Madison conveys to readers the prosaic routine of the present monkey wrench era. Yet the book dispenses no grand illusions of seafaring in bygone days. Sailing ships, it contends, involved a "long round of monotonous toil," while as for modern methods, they require "a monotonous tending of machinery, a patient watching of gadgets."

The behind-the-scenes explanation of these numerous gadgets and how they are applied provides entertaining reading. Likewise, "inside" facts about the economics of ocean commerce in these times. An account of the hypothetical assistance which the James Madison renders a burning ship gives a practical insight into the drama enacted in the stokehold, in the wireless shack and on the bridge during a mid-ocean rescue.

The book embraces a wide range of historical sidelights—the voyages of Captain Cook, buccaneering escapades, the growth and decline of American sailing supremacy, achievements of Fitch and Fulton, the evolution of Brunel's Great Eastern, the struggle between early sidewheelers and Western ocean sailing packets for the Atlantic trade, and development of the transatlantic superliner.

The authors round out the picture with a significant glance into the future. They envision a serious drawback to the advancement of commercial shipping. Competition, they contend, lowers working standards, weakens the morale of seafarers and raises the specter of economic ruin. Evidence of its effect is implied in reference to recent sea disasters. In this economic warfare, they conclude, appears a warning and a challenge to human mastery over the sea.

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Exploding the Myth of Fox

Fox, by Christopher Hobhouse. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $3.50.

IT IS HIGH TIME there was a good life of Charles James Fox; and Mr. Hobhouse has written a good one. It is high time, too, that some one should begin the work of exploding the myth of Fox, and Mr. Hobhouse has also done that. The absurd eulogies of the nineteenth-century Liberals, culminating in the biography by the Fabians, J. L. and B. Hammond, has given a wholly distorted view not only of Fox but of his whole period; and it is a pleasure to see the balance being restored, not only in this life but in books on other characters and aspects of his times.

* * *

This is essentially a "public" life of Fox—and perhaps the less said about his private life the better he would come off in history. He was a bad son, a bad man (if one believes at all in the Ten Commandments), a bad politician, a bad diplomat, a bad administrator and a bad statesman. He was, essentially, as Mr. Hobhouse points out, a failure in nearly every department of public life, except one. His personal charm, his extraordinary ability in debate, his capacity for attracting admirers, then and since, his rhetorical powers, have obscured the real meaning and character of the man, and especially of his influence. As Mr. Hobhouse remarks penetratingly, "No man alluded more often to the beauties of our glorious constitution; no man had less notion of what the constitution was, or less intention of abiding by it when it conflicted with his immediate whims"; and he points out that the great bulwark against the fear of the executive power of the time—the royal influence—lay in the two-party system which Fox did his best to destroy.

* * *

It may be that the ideas of the constitution have changed, that Mr. Dooley's inquiry, "What is the Constitution among friends?" is even more pertinent now than when it was first made. It is certain in Mr. Hobhouse's judgment that it counted little with Fox beside the personal politics which he essayed to play; and—though Mr. Hobhouse does not seem to quote it—there is something in the story attributed to him that he so managed matters that one hackney coach would hold him and his party, with a seat to spare. Yet Mr. Hobhouse, still dazzled by Fox's eloquence, calls him "the greatest Englishman of his generation." It is against even his own evidence, and certainly he is forgetting Pitt.

There is another question which Mr. Hobhouse's book raises, though indirectly. It is a question which seems certain to play a far larger part in the historiography of the next generation. It is the character, the policy and the part in politics of King George III. If anything seems more likely than another in the revision of opinions of public men of past generations, it is that we shall alter previous judgments of the villain of the Declaration of Independence. Already there are signs of it; and even here there are some passages of doubt as to the justification of the abuse which has been heaped on the head of that unfortunate monarch. There is, at least, what there has not been hitherto in the pages of Trevelyan or of the Hammonds, a hint that there is something to be said on the other side. For to praise Fox as unreservedly as he has been praised and, at least by implication, to condemn the other side, is to do what Burke said could not be done—"draw an indictment against a whole people."

* * *

For, whatever case may be made out for Fox, the cold historical fact is that his own generation had no faith in him. He was a meteor, not a star, least of all a star by which his countrymen could, or would, steer their course. He was one of those men, not infrequent in a system of self-government, whom many men admired, a few adored, but whom the enormous majority did not trust as they trusted Pitt, as, with all his faults, they trusted George III. He rose to power from time to time; he used it badly when he had it; and while he charmed, he never quite convinced his own generation; he dazzled, but he did not lead. To praise him as he has been praised is to condemn his countrymen. They may have been wrong; but he was out of step with the regiment.

* * *

That some of the causes which he championed have become the fetishes of a modern school of thought is not the last, convincing argument. That he was a pacifist, an internationalist, a "liberal" in a sense then all but unknown, does not prove, even now, that all the causes which he championed were finally and eternally right and all the others wrong. That is not the way to write history or biography; and Mr. Hobhouse is to be congratulated on keeping his sense of perspective and of objectivity in writing on such a controversial subject. Nor does that mean that he has been unfavorable or unfair to Fox. It only means that, unlike his predecessors, he has questioned neither the good faith nor the judgment of that vast majority of Fox's contemporaries who disagreed with him, and that he has painted the whole picture, not a part of it.

W. C. ABBOTT

A Plea for Reason

Quack Quack, by Leonard Woolf. London: The Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d.

THIS BOOK IS A BRILLIANT and scornful exposure of quackery in contemporary politics and thought, and a passionate if embittered plea for the restoration of reason to the place it had before the nineteenth- and twentieth-century "prophets"—Carlyle, Nietzsche, Spengler, Keyserling and Bergson—pulled it down. Unless reason is reinstated, Mr. Woolf says, western civilization will end; it will be ended by the doctrines of physical force to which preachers of the irrational consciously or unconsciously give their blessing.

In any case, he seems to argue, the rot has gone so far that it will be difficult to save us. For when the very elect—the intellectuals, "les clercs" of M. Julien Benda's famous book—are either isolated or have sold themselves, the end is in sight. First, the World War and now Fascism—the irrational political creed par excellence—are the signs.

There are always two currents in society, says Mr. Woolf:

> The first is based on superstition and magic; it appeals to primitive tribal instincts, fear, hatred, the desire to smell out witches or scapegoats, the joy of the human pack in hunting down some miserable, defenseless victim. The other is based on freedom, intelligence and co-operation; its appeal is to reason and scepticism, tolerance and humanity.

A society which has repressed its savage instincts and has become civilized reaches at its greatest height, however, an inevitable crisis. It is faced with the dilemma of sharing the advantages of the minority with the majority, or of violently collapsing. Hitherto civilizations have preferred to die rather than share. With many other writers from Marx onward, Mr. Woolf believes that this dilemma is ours; but instead of looking at it in terms of nationalism or the class war, he looks more deeply for the root of the conflict in human nature. In times of unrest and misery, he says, *apparently* civilized men revert to the fears of their primitive state. They return to the mentality of the tribe. They cry for "great men" and "saviors," though if reason were not in abeyance, they would recognize that personal power tends fatally to social savagery. The cry is for "magic," for the hypnotic spell.

* * *

This view of the present situation is an extension of one often stated on to the plane of human evolution. By the brilliant use of parallels from the behavior of primitive tribes (taken from "The Golden Bough") Mr. Woolf reduces Fascism to mumbo-jumbo. The case is trenchantly and unanswerably made. One agrees. And yet. . . . How is it that one feels a curious lack of sympathy in Mr. Woolf, a scathing fanaticism somehow out of place in a plea for the return of "the disinterested search for truth," an aridity and isolation that have tainted so many of the most idealistic rationalists? How is it that as he sits among his tested certainties, rejecting "absolute truths," Mr. Woolf seems a typically civilized figure who, with the society which has made him, refuses to share?

For that is the haunting impression. The intellectual minority which could defend civilization has got out of contact with the common emotions of mankind. In rejecting the tribe they have rejected too squeamishly and too much. One of the fatal mistakes of the Left in the West has been that in their excellent fight for internationalism, peace and the new order, they rejected the good and necessary in patriotism along with the evil. Mr. Woolf's remarks on the English Jubilee reveal how gloomily he misunderstands. The Jubilee celebrations in England may have been the result of prolonged and subtle propaganda, the idea of royalty may have been used for nationalistic tribal ends, but there were also other effects. The wireless thoroughly destroyed any anachronistic mystery of royalty; for to hear the familiar voice of any King is to make him in a very real and civilizing sense "an ordinary human being like us," and not a deified bazaar opener.

* * *

On the bigger matter of "the revolt against reason" Mr. Woolf would need a much longer book, for the complications are immense and questions arise at every line. Although the revolt has provided us with innumerable quacks, it is really a revolt not against reason but against rationalism, which had undermined among other things, religious authority. Mr. Bertrand Russell has traced the revolt to the reaction against the skepticism of Hume; and it is odd that people as realistic as the rationalists claim to be, should not have noted that when reason destroys authority, every man becomes an authority.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Church and State in Mexico

Chaos in Mexico: The Conflict of Church and State, by Charles S. Macfarland. New York: Harper. $2.

NO TWO COUNTRIES in the world perhaps pose greater psychological problems to statesmen than Mexico and China, where chaos seems perennial and where there is a striking analogy in certain deep-rooted, underlying causes.

Dr. Macfarland, who for 20 years was senior administrative officer of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and is now general secretary emeritus of the Council, has surveyed the Mexican field and in his latest volume has described the situation there in a way that clarifies and makes understandable the crisis which developed in the Government of President Cárdenas following the arraignment by Gen. Plutarco Calles of the Cárdenas labor program.

* * *

He sees the future of Mexico as cloudy and uncertain; discerns a decided Communist trend there and finds ample justification for a strong indictment of self-seeking politicians to whom sincerity, either in connection with Communism or the church and state issue, is alien. To him these constitute the chief factor that makes for uncertainty and renders futile any attempt to speak with authority on when and how reforms guaranteed by the Constitution of 1917 will be made effective.

Making no attempt to uncover the basic causes of the effects he describes in a swift, topical and semijournalistic style, Dr. Macfarland is content, like practically all present-day writers on Mexico save Tannenbaum, to observe surface undulations of Mexican national phenomena. One must search the powerful underlying currents to find the national impetus at work after its own fashion, not only to consolidate the gains made in the War of Independence, but more specifically to effectuate the gains made in the War of Reform and win new reforms which in the course of human events have come to seem imperatively necessary.

* * *

It is only by viewing the struggle in Mexico today as a part and parcel of the revolution launched by Alvárez, Comonfort and Juárez that one sees the full import of the latter-day enthusiasts to whom these are but names in history.

It so happens that the Roman Catholic Church has continued through these years a force of supreme importance in the opposition to the revolution. It is fighting to hold the wealth and power it has and regain what it has lost, having been able to reconcile the spiritual implications of its work with wholly temporal affairs.

In this struggle, Mexican statesmanship has made many errors, one of the chief of which was its disposition of the vast landed estates held in mortmain by the church until wrested from it under the provisions of the Constitution of 1857. These Mexican reformers failed to heed the precedent set by France in like circumstances when the leaders of the First Republic saw that these lands were distributed to the peasants, thus lifting them into a landed class with a definite stake in the preservation of the republic. The Mexican leaders were content that the lands come into the possession of a class of men which was to form a new landed aristocracy that would quickly enter into political alliance with the Roman Catholic Church and so constitute a Conservative party, arch-foe of reform.

So sanguinary has been the struggle that the Mexican is unable to differentiate between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and oppression. Meanwhile he has seen the revolutionary leaders almost without exception seduced by it and the common man ground between the millstones. This has impelled the true revolutionists to extremes, made place for the demagogues and produced the chaos which Dr. Macfarland describes.

* * *

Dr. Macfarland senses this.

"Mexico," he writes, "is at least moving. In many ways she may be moving in the wrong direction, but she is moving. And all her mistakes are easily explained when one looks into her history. . . . I look for Mexico to go in the direction of a totalitarian state. I believe that organized religion is going to find more and more obstacles in its path. I believe that the trend is decidedly toward Communism.

"But one cannot tell where these trends may not be changed because of the general political instability. . . . Personal enmities and the seeking of vengeance play a big part in Mexican political life.

"And for this reason it is next to impossible to predict with any degree of certainty what will be her future."

Whatever this future may be, one may be sure that the revolution will win. For revolutions do not happen; they are made—a definite expression of effect springing from causes that lie innermost in a national consciousness that has yet to taste the possession of the "inalienable rights."

A. H. WILLIAMS

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A MARKET IN MANILA — Brown Brothers, Photo

What Price Philippine Freedom

(Continued from Page 2)

ment and for political power. The handwriting on the wall is clear. As American influence decreases year by year in accordance with the plan of the Commonwealth Government and the Philippine Republic, the Japanese will fill the gap.

With all the sober facts at hand, and appreciating what the Filipino leaders wish to accomplish for their people, what economic drama can the world reasonably expect in the 10-year transition period between the inauguration of the Commonwealth and the complete independence of the Filipino nation?

For the next five years there will be reasonable prosperity, as free trade with America will still exist. However, liquidation will take place in constantly increasing volume. This in itself will disrupt business seriously.

* * *

During the second five-year period acute economic readjustment must inevitably take place. Sugar will be a vanishing industry—if the present temper of American Congressmen precludes Philippine sugar from the free list. Even so the progressive export tax of 5 per cent a year will kill the last fragment of the industry in the seventh year of the Commonwealth. With such an impending disaster imminent it is perplexing to see that the Philippine Economic Association, in its report and recommendations, spends a scant five pages in its large volume to discuss the problems of agricultural readjustment.

It is summarized in:

"This is, then, our first major problem. The reduction of our exports to the United States is expected with the change of our political status. This is a very serious problem, as it may result in acute economic distress and might even endanger political stability. If the reduction of our exports is inevitable, how may it be effected so as to minimize attendant evils? There are two lines of readjustment possible; namely, concentration of production of export crops in regions where these are best adapted and the production of substitute crops in regions released by this concentration. The changes should help to restore balance in crop production, and enable producers to withdraw from the less profitable crops to newer enterprises that may appear more profitable under the changed situation."

The hope of the Philippines is that the idol of the people, Manuel Quezon, will tide the Filipino nation through its trials. Yet, with all the experience and the wisdom of all history to draw upon, it is inconceivable that this neophyte nation will escape the tribulations of social, political and economic adjustment which every other nation has undergone.

Certain other factors militate against a path of roses. National defense now costs the Filipino nothing. The American army and navy in the Philippines costs Uncle Sam $26,000,000 each year. The new Philippine nation, in the words of its leaders, will need a strong national defense plan. Where will the funds be obtained? Taxes will have to be raised! But with the benefits of free trade gone, the major markets for Philippine products gone, the national income greatly reduced and the Philippine Government expenses tremendously increased—what is the answer?

Filipinos, Americans, Europeans, all see a difficult economic struggle ahead. The Japanese alone face the future with economic calm.

There are additional factors that will operate against a happy economic future. Article II, Sections 1 and 2, of the Constitution place such restrictions around the development of the natural resources that foreign capital will be chary of entering. No corporation will receive a franchise to develop minerals, forest products or water power for a term exceeding 25 years, with a possible 25-year extension. For example, had the wealthy Benguet Consolidated Mining Company (American) been organized and operated under such law, it would today most likely be compelled to give back its properties to the Government just at the time when its mines are commencing to be really successful.

Another unfavorable provision for attracting much needed capital is that 60 per cent of the investment must be Philippine money. Still a land in the primary stages of development, there isn't enough local capital in the islands to do business on a big scale.

* * *

What is the answer? Is there no ray of hope? The President of the United States, in a special message to Congress, said: "I do not believe that other provisions of the original law need be changed at this time. Where imperfections or inequalities exist, I am confident that they can be corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples.

"May I emphasize that, while we desire to grant complete independence at the earliest proper moment, to effect this result without allowing sufficient time for necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Philippine Islands themselves short of denial of independence itself."

When the Philippine Legislature, in its resolution, accepted the bill it quoted the first part of this message of the President. The Legislature added that the remarks of the President "give to the Filipino people reasonable assurance of further hearing and due consideration of their views."

This mutual confidence existing between President Roosevelt and the Filipino people is the ray of hope that may save from economic and social collapse the new nation of the Far East.

The Tydings-McDuffie bill further provides that, at least one year prior to the date of recognition of independence, a conference shall be held between representatives of the Philippine Islands and the United States for the purpose of discussing and submitting recommendations for the trade relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States after independence.

And now the ray of hope provided for in the bill breaks over the hills. The wishes and the program of the Administration and the Filipino leaders have taken form in Washington. Although not as yet publicly stated, it is quite apparent that the Commonwealth is to be established as soon as possible. In Manila, arrangements are going ahead at a feverish pace. And just why the sudden acceleration of activity? Those closest to the picture believe that the conference provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie bill will be called just as soon as the law allows. In other words, the Philippine Commonwealth must be established before the question of the permanent economic relations between the two nations can be discussed.

* * *

That this conference will be of utmost importance there can be no doubt. It may easily be the turning point of American-Asiatic policy.

The Filipino leaders are entirely cognizant of the strategic position of their 7083 islands. America is at the crossroads in the Far East and this "economic conference" provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie bill may easily be one of the great dates in American history.

Prediction now stands that this conference will recommend a continuance of free trade relations between the nations. In consideration of a reasonable attitude on the part of America toward Philippine sugar and other products, the Philippine Republic will give tariff protection to American goods. Thus both nations will gain by the fair exchange.

Economics in the Far East is not economics alone. It cannot be disassociated from the greater question of international world policy. Perhaps the Caucasian sun has not yet set in the Asian quadrant. Perhaps this conference, originally intended to settle an economic issue affecting 13,000,000 persons, may settle the political and economic policy of 130,000,000.

Over Editor's Desk

Letters

Gold Standard . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the article, "Should Britain Return to Gold," in the April 10 Magazine Section, there seem to be two outstanding fundamentals in the debate between Mr. Hall and Sir Charles Webb—stabilization and adjustment of trade balances. Neither of these seems to be really clarified.

Mr. Hall, on the one hand, does not clarify how international cooperation amongst central banks is to overcome such variable purchasing values of gold as occurred between 1848 and 1931. Sir Charles Webb, on the other hand, does not clarify how international balances are to be adjusted satisfactorily without a medium of exchange.

There is apparently no argument as to the curse of gold hoarding by individuals nor any argument as to the value of some form of stabilization to prevent wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of money and to prevent the currencies of nations from floating without a common anchorage.

As to averting natural reactions to such bubbles as were blown in the United States' security and land markets during 1926 to 1929, it is hard to believe that any monetary system could offset the inevitable penalty to be paid for "getting something for nothing" stampedes.

RALPH SPENCER
Windsor, Conn.

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½ cup cream or evaporated milk (whipped)

Put soup in double boiler, add cheese, butter, salt and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Heat until cheese has softened. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water, add gelatine to hot mixture and stir until dissolved. Cool, add mayonnaise, whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk and stuffed olives. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water, and chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce and garnish with sliced olives. Serve with mayonnaise sprinkled with paprika. This salad may be chilled in tray of mechanical refrigerator.

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..India and Women's Fashions

(Continued from Page 9)

the married woman wears a different costume from the young girl. It is composed of trousers, an abbreviated jacket with short sleeves and fastened in the back, and a sleeveless shirt opening in front and reaching to the waist. In the north this costume is not seen but, instead, a shirt that opens in the front like a man's and reaches to the knees or below. The final touch in both cases is a coat often elaborately trimmed with embroidery on the breast and gold lace on the full skirt.

When she goes out the Moslem woman puts on a long, loose white garment and her great black eyes peer out at the world through two tantalizing apertures in it.

Parsis, who are the businessmen of India, are immediately distinguishable by their tall hats, diminishing at the back like a house built on a hillside, and made of stiff, shiny material. They regard it as a sin to uncover their heads except to change from one headdress to another, and this is true also of the women. Parsi children under 7 years of age look very droll and rather sweet in cotton frocks and Early Victorian pantalettes!

Sikhs, whose religion is one of the purest in India and which teaches the equality of women, can be recognized by their enormous turbans or their two turbans superimposed. Their kingdom is in the Punjab and has Lahore for its capital.

As shoes are always removed in holy places and in the house, they are of sandal or slipper shape, often with a pointed toe and a thin wisp turned back over the instep.

* * *

In the Traphagen collection of Indian costumes there is a Hindu wedding veil of crimson silk, which is sketched into the background on the right side of our illustration. These nuptial draperies are not diaphanous but as heavy as bedspreads and, like certain types of quilt, are made in pieces eventually sewn together. All the members of one household may work on the various pieces of one "veil" for a number of years, and a familiar scene in the rural districts is a group of women sitting outside their house and embroidering these patches.

While talking of costumes, it seems logical to mention that of the elephant! These amazing and benevolent animals are decked out—as they surely deserve to be—with great forehead ornaments and saddle cloths of sumptuous fabrics richly embroidered. One such cloth, in the Traphagen collection, valued at $1000, is represented behind the first groups in our illustration. Bullocks are similarly honored and the awnings over the wagons they draw are often rich and beautiful.

And now, who can wonder that Paris has at last found the sari and the dhoti and is occidentalizing the eastern turban? And who can doubt that, having turned her wise and penetrating eyes on the vivid panorama of this seething and conglomerate assembly of races and creeds called India, she will go on finding new themes in a country where so much genius is devoted to drapery?

The first discovery was the sari. It was modified into a head and shoulder drapery and, like most foreign costume inspirations, became a very free version indeed of the important garment whose name it borrowed and whose grace it emulated. But the sari is now, so far as occidental fashions are concerned, a tale that is told.

The new source of design is the dhoti. Schiaparelli has made a frock of striped India muslin whose skirt is so draped that one end of the muslin is slipped between the feet, brought up in the back, and tied round the waist in a sash. Alix also loops the voluminous front folds of gauzy evening dresses in imitation of this Hindu drapery. India muslins, cottons and gauzes are everywhere, almost compelling such renderings as India devised for them. Persian-rose silk striped with green and gold; layers of purple chiffon, in graduated tones and bordered with gold, have been fashioned into evening wraps and enchanting frocks with head and shoulder scarfs which one may name saris or ihrams without fear of penalty—or of base servility to literal truth! The unstockinged foot, pushed into a heelless sandal in brilliant-toned brocade or gold or silver lamé, completes the picture.

* * *

Maria Guy and Agnes are making Hindu turbans for European women that reconcile one completely to being occidental. They interpret admirably the laughing features of the European and American and look much happier than do those perched above the stolid and rather unhappy faces of Hindu men and their compatriots. Whatever joy the Hindu may carry in his heart fails to reflect itself in his physiognomy. Merriment appears to play but a small part in Indian life.

In this curious process of costume transmigration, Indian garments have entered new and undreamed phases of life upon our beaches. Paisley-patterned beach frocks, dhotilike trousers, cotton cheddars, long scarfs of Indian textiles made to be twisted by the weaver into turbans, scarfs, handkerchiefs, bags and sandals of exotic prints, remind one of the inexhaustible sources of inspiration which wait on fashion design.

Moreover, in New York a shop has opened which specializes in Indian fabrics and in making to order dresses and accessories that adapt to the uses of occidental women Indian drapery and the rich, splendid colors that Indians know so perfectly how to harmonize. The designers are Hindus with occidental educations and experience.

This qualification goes deeper than factual information. In order to translate into new terms the individuality of a country, even if those terms concern nothing more profound than costume, the artist must feel deeply and penetrate with his sentiment the significance behind the manifestation. It was my privilege to know well at one time Mme. Sarojini Naidu, Hindu poet with an English education, and a disciple of Gandhi, and I well remember her vehement reply to a group of American women who asked her to show them how she put on her sari. "What does it matter," she said, "how I put on my sari unless you understand the civilization that created the sari?"

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

RARE SARIS OF OLD INDIA

These Saris, of the Late 18th and Early 19th Centuries, Are Made of Fine Muslin Woven With Gold Thread to Form Allover Designs and Elaborate Borders. They Were Worn on Dress Occasions by Indian Women of High Caste. The Saris Are Displayed by Members of the Staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Who Stand Before the Carved Woodwork of a 16th Century Jaina Temple From Patan, India.

Yellowstone's Springs

Yellowstone National Park recently has inventoried the condition of its mineral springs, both hot and cold, with interesting results. Some appear to be unchanged; others have decreased in volume, while still others are increasing. Sulphur Spring is full to overflowing and during the last winter has deposited much sulphur. In the center of the old Parade Ground a noticeable slump or sink has occurred. It is approximately 15 feet in diameter and 1½ feet deep. In another section the old travertine has broken through, leaving an opening one foot in diameter. Most beautiful in color of all the mineral water formations is that designated as Opal Springs.

Excavations for the new apartment house foundations, a PWA project in Yellowstone National Park, have been made to a depth of 10 feet in the old hot springs deposits.

..President

(Continued from Page 3)

versity; and gift of inspiration—these are mother qualities wherever found. With them goes another, that high degree of prayerful and steadfast loyalty to spiritual interpretation. What of these in building and expressing government?

I do not regret our years of apprenticeship. Man's world has been in many ways good, and essentially, historically, full of vision and vigor. A brave world, too. But first and last it has been wholly a man's world and, as such, less than any world built by man and woman together. Women learned man's methods and forged ahead in it. Some even emphasized the masculine in order to do so. Public life has shown little desire and provided little real place for gifts I count specially woman's gifts.

Yes, a brave world; yet I find something missing. Political movements are often strong in framework, tremendous in organization, vast in concept. But I find these do not really build up from, say, consideration of the plight of inarticulate people. In spite of facile talk of civic housekeeping, states and nations have up to recently shown no analogy with the home, the family, neighbors. I believe that, to women, this hiatus is serious.

Can it be possible that the time is not far distant when these familiar, precious entities of the smaller world made by man and woman working together may become chief cornerstones of a socially minded larger world of nations and governments built and carried forward by man and woman still working together? When that time comes I expect to see many women naturally and easily rising to the top, and bearing not only their gifts as individuals but their special gifts as women. Then it is that, as I mark my ballot for the particular individual I count the best candidate to run the social affairs of a great family of states, I expect to find myself, quite often, voting for a woman for President.

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..Looking Into the Coal Mines

(Continued from Page 4)

perhaps the greatest living authority on the generation and transmission of electrical energy. He said:

"Apart from the impetus given to coal carbonization and kindred processes, the establishment of very large power stations, the total demand for coal would almost certainly be increased, since every economy in the utilization of coal may be expected to produce greater demands for power in industry, and, owing to the higher standard of living, domestic use also."

When Italy, owing to the high price of coal in 1918 to 1920, when, after the armistice, coal was sold at Genoa at as high a figure at £7 10s. a ton, set about developing her considerable resources of latent water power, it was commonly believed in mining and commercial circles that the importation of coal by that country would decrease materially, but for the very reasons stated by Mr. Merz the reverse has been the case.

The domestic consumption of coal in Great Britain amounts to about 35,000,000 tons per annum. Were the whole of this demand met by the semicoke produced by the low temperature carbonization of coal, not only would the national output be augmented to the extent of about 12,000,000 tons per annum, but if the tar resulting from the process of low temperature distillation were subjected to the process known as hydrogenation, this, together with the small amount of spirit recovered in the low temperature distillation of the coal would provide 458,000,000 gallons of petrol, or about half our present annual requirements (1932), and there would be an increase in the employment of miners alone amounting to from 35,000 to 45,000, with a consequential annual saving in unemployment benefit, and increased employment at the low temperature carbonization and hydrogenation works.

The progress made in the direction of a home supply of oil and petrol from coal has of late been most marked. In 1930 occurred the first full scale experiments with airplanes flying a British coal petrol. In 1932, for the first time vessels of the British Navy put to sea fueled with only British coal oil. In 1933, a number of home defense aircraft were flying daily actuated by British coal petrol alone, and for the first time large cargoes of low temperature coal oil distillates were shipped to foreign countries.

There is no reason why, in a few years, Great Britain should not be nearly, if not entirely, self-supporting in regard to her oil and petrol requirements. But oil and petrol are only two of the many derivatives of coal which are of great importance in the national economy. Benzol, resulting from the high temperature distillation of coal, is the basis of the great aniline dye industry; it can also take the place of petrol. The products of distillation also enter into the manufacture of high explosives. The low temperature distillation of coal provides the finest wood preservatives, an insecticide, and a synthetic resin, named bakelite, in regard to which substance vast possibilities exist—as an insulator in electrical work and for the manufacture even of furniture and of several domestic utensils. Then there are numerous other substances, chemicals and so forth. More and more it is being realized that coal is one of the most complex of substances and one of great potential value, quite apart from its heat-giving qualities, to waste which is criminal.

I have said nothing about gas, which, in the distillation of coal, may almost be regarded as a by-product. There are considerable possibilities in the way of increasing the consumption of coal by the larger production of gas, owing to its growing use in the compressed form for motor transport. Developments also in the use of producer gas, electricity and steam—all potential coal consumers—for motor transport are making strides.

The remedies to a declining market in the coal trade are two, namely, the removal as far as practicable—having due regard to conditions of health and safety—of the shackling influences of artificial barriers to control and expansion of the industry; and, secondly, the intensification of technical research. Granted these two premises, there is no reason why the coal mining industry of Great Britain should not retain its high place as, after agriculture, the premier industry of this country.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

HERBERT H. HILSCHER, F. R. G. S., is business manager of the Sugar News, a publication devoted to the interests of the sugar business, and published in Manila, P. I. He was formerly an executive of a steamship company. He it was whose interview with Viscount Admiral Makato Saito, former Japanese Premier, appeared in the Weekly Magazine Sections of last Nov. 21 and 28 and caused something of a stir in governmental quarters, not only in Tokyo, but in Washington, London and elsewhere.

W. P. M. has contributed many poems to the Weekly Magazine Section.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR is editor of the Monitor's pages devoted to women's activities. She has taken special interest in the progress that women have made through the ages to attain an equality of status with their husbands, sons and fathers. In this issue she asks a bold question and considers some answers.

SIR RICHARD REDMAYNE not only is president of the Institute of Civil Engineers in Britain but was a member of the Fuel Research Board. He is an expert on the working and management of mines, has served on many commissions concerned with the coal and mining industry and has published a number of books on the subject.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL, of the Monitor's London bureau, writes this week of an Englishwoman who has won international reputation through her humanitarian work as a member of the League of Nations Secretariat.

ROYAL A. GUNNISON served as a member of the Associated Press staff in Geneva last year, and watched the League's new building go up. He is now a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

HARRY V. ROFF, who wrote "Physics Looks to Metaphysics" and "Education Beholds a New Man" for the Weekly Magazine Sections of April 10 and June 5, this week contributes another article in a similar vein.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES, a member of the Monitor's New York staff, writes the seventh and last of a series of articles in which she has analyzed various national influences on women's fashions of the day. The articles have dealt with the influence of China (July 11, 1934), Egypt (Sept. 12, 1934), Russia (Nov. 7, 1934), Spain (Jan. 2, 1935), Czechoslovakia (March 6), Guatemala (May 1), and today the East Indian influence.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER, a former member of the Monitor editorial staff, now is a free lance writer living in Boston.

. . Night Bus

(Continued from Page 10)

called for the most capable and adventurous men for the jobs, so this army that takes over the night road is the pick of the drivers, confident, dependable, resourceful. Under their hands the buses roar through the darkness, weaving the pattern of their going along the tangled network of the nation's highway system.

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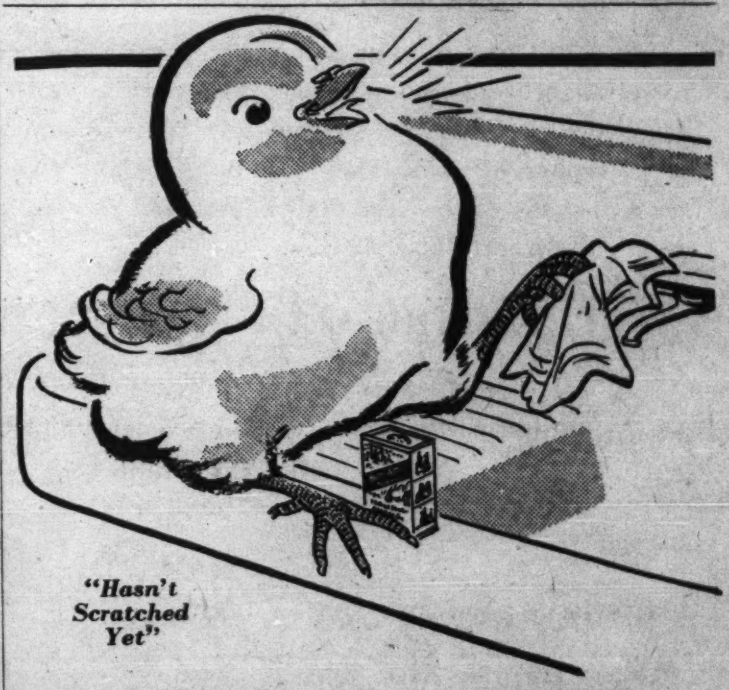

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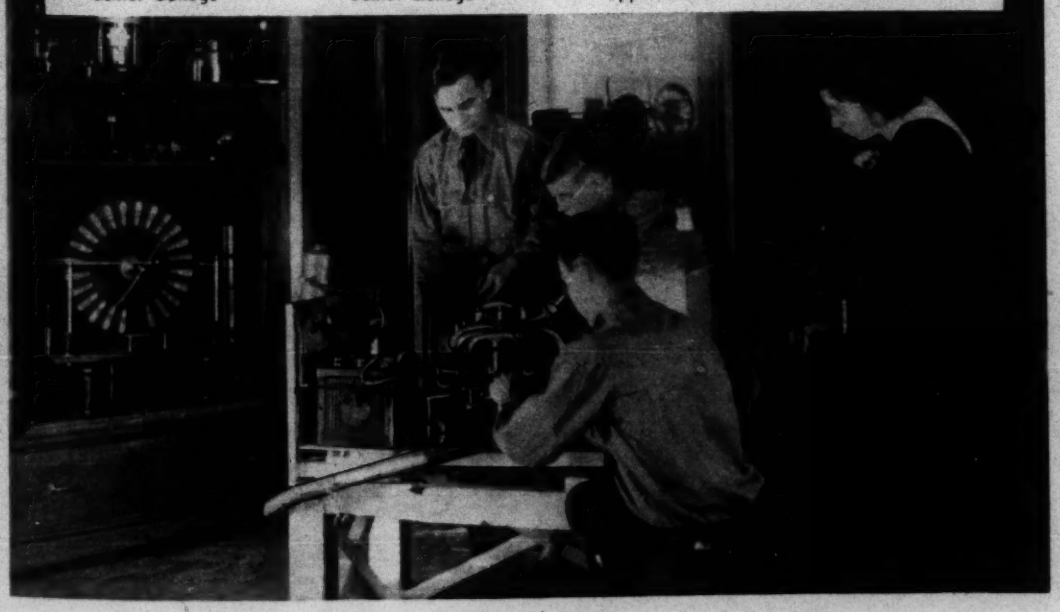

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